

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 5 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 90 " 77

August 5 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 87 " 68

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.71

2986 日五廿月大

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

四六期 號五廿月大 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

DECLARATION DAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT HOME AND ON THE CONTINENT.

No Germans Invited to Turkish State Dinner.

THE ALLIES, THE ENEMY AND THE BALKANS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

REVIEW OF THE WAR.

OPINIONS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

August 4, 10.00 p.m.
The papers give a full review of the war on the occasion of Declaration Day, all breathing confidence and showing that Great Britain is more powerful at sea than after Trafalgar and that the armies of the Allies are larger and better trained and prepared, than they were a year ago.

The newspapers also print a terrible list of German crimes—brilliant and murder on land and sea.

Several journals publish messages from prominent men of the allied countries paying remarkable tributes to Great Britain's part. M. Gorceykin, the Russian Premier, says that England has shown to the world an unprecedented example of tranquil confidence and imperturbable endurance.

M. Sazonoff declares that England's action has filled the hearts of all Russians with affectionate gratitude and pride. "We admire the response of the British Empire to the call of the country, and above all, the tremendous power of the British navy."

M. Pichon, a former French foreign Minister, says that Great Britain's declaration of war is the capital event of the great struggle, making victory, by inevitable exhaustion of the German nation, only a question of time.

Signor Huzariti, an ex-premier of Italy, expresses himself thus: To the wise mother and the instructress of savage and lesser peoples; to England, greatness and victory! Until points of conjunction on seas and on continents can be defended by guard angels, the civilised world relies with tranquil confidence on the vigilance of England.

There are also messages from the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, premier of New Zealand, and Sir Robert Fisher, premier of Australia, voicing the determination of the Dominions to prosecute the war till victory.

American opinion as to the progress of the war, agrees that the net result is in favour of the Allies, who have shown ability to defer a decision, which the Austro-Germans are unable to force.

THE EMPEROR'S JAEGER.

AN HISTORIC REGIMENT.

August 4, 2.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Udine says that the regiment of the Emperor's Jaeger, which was wiped out by the Bersaglieri in a desperate, fruitless Austrian attempt to re-take Monte Seibusi, had just arrived from Vienna, where it had been reviewed by the Emperor when each man took the oath, which had been handed down from 1809, when their ancestors, under Andreas Hofer, brilliantly defended the Tyrol: "I swear to be inflexible like iron, so help me God."

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

A SIGNIFICANT MEETING.

August 4, 2.10 p.m.
The Times says that advice at Constantinople, received from Mitylene state that Enver Pasha gave a dinner which was attended by all the ministers, and it is believed that important decisions were reached unfavourable to Germany, as no German was invited to the dinner; while it is known that Enver Pasha quarrelled with General Liman von Sanders, whose recall Enver Pasha has been demanding for some time. The departure of the German Minister Herr Wangenheim is attributed to this quarrel.

INTERCESSION SERVICES.

THEIR MAJESTIES ATTEND ST. PAUL'S.

August 4, 2.05 p.m.
Under a dull sky with gleams of sunshine their Majesties, with Queen Alexandra, drove to St. Paul's service of prayer on the anniversary of the war. The very simplicity of the ceremony was enhanced by the impressiveness of the scene. From Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's vast crowd cheered His Majesty, who was in khaki, riding in an open landau. The military note was provided by the wounded sailors and soldiers attending the service. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the cathedral where there was a brilliant congregation. The service opened with the inspiring strains of the hymn "Rock of Ages," after which there were intercessions for the sailors and soldiers of our Empire and of the Allies, concluding with the General Thanksgiving.

THE BALKANS.

DIPLOMATIC CONTEST CONTINUES.

August 4, 2.10 p.m.
The diplomatic contest, regarding the Balkans, between Germany and the Allies continues. The Ministers of the Allies, at Athens last night, called on the Greek premier and made a collective demarche, the nature of which is not stated.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENVER PASHA TO MEET BULGARIAN MINISTER.

August 3, 3.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that Enver Pasha has left Constantinople to inspect the fortifications at the Dardanelles, Kirklisse and Adrianople. It is announced that he will meet the Bulgarian minister at Mustafapasha.

GREEKS WILL ASSIST SERBIA.

August 3, 3.05 p.m.
The Greek Minister at Paris in a statement says the excellent military position of France has created a deep impression in Greece. All talk of further adjournment of Parliament has ceased and everything points to M. Venizelos forming a new Cabinet. Commenting on the new Tarco-Bulgarian agreement, the Greek newspapers agree in declaring that, should Bulgaria attempt to attack Serbia, the Greeks will consider themselves in honour bound to assist Serbia.

A STRIKING REVELATION.

August 3, 3.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Havre states that Germany, four months before the war, proposed to France the partition of the Belgian Congo and the suppression of Belgium from the list of independent nations. This striking revelation is made in the Belgian official Grey Book published to-day. A letter from the former Belgian minister to Belgium proves absolutely that Count von Jagow made this proposal.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

August 3, 3.05 p.m.
A Reuter's telegram from Petrograd says the new spirit of Russia is shown in a resolution adopted in the Duma not to conclude peace till victory is complete, recognising that the nearest way to victory is the willing assistance of the whole population, and the forgetting of political quarrels, while the authorities must give benevolent attention to the interests of loyal citizens without distinction of race, language or religion, and finally, demanding the immediate provision of munitions, and that those responsible for criminal omissions shall pay the penalty, no matter what their position.

The President of the Duma, in the speech on his re-election, said: The war has re-united us all. Our sole aim is victory. He sincerely hoped that after the war amicable relations would continue on the basis of the present reciprocal confidence.

MR. SAZONOFF AND THE EAST.

August 3, 4.50 p.m.
In the Duma, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, spoke warmly of Japan's services in the war. The experiences of the last decade, he said, had proved that the friendly neighbourliness of Russia and Japan had been as perfectly as possible reciprocally advantageous, and our relations with Japan should be the forerunners of a still closer alliance.

Our friendly relations with Japan and China assured us that the negotiations between them subsequently to capture Kiaochow, would in no wise compromise Russian interests and had enabled us to follow the negotiations with complete calm even in the most critical stages. Both countries had appreciated our attitude highly and these same relations of confidence with China had enabled us to arrive at a definite agreement concerning Mongolia.

M. Sazonoff alluding to Persia dwelt upon the German intrigues there and hoped that the combined efforts of Britain and Russia would assist Persia to stifle these machinations. If these efforts did not succeed we would probably have recourse to other methods of action.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

August 3, 8.10 p.m.
Telegrams from Petrograd say that the civil life of Warsaw continues. The people frequent the cafes and parks, but the hotels are empty. Hitherto everything has gone well regarding the disposition of the Russian forces. The position in the Polish theatre is gradually becoming narrower, but in various fierce battles the Germans are suffering grave losses. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has been compelled again to reinforce his Army along the Narew, where the tributary, the Oje, is proving a great obstacle to German designs on the railway. Even if the Germans reached the station of Ostrow, on the branch line, the nature of the country beyond is so difficult that they could only entrench and proceed by sapping. Germans, in Russian uniforms, who attempted a surprise on the Vitepsk, were annihilated.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

August 3, 3.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam says that the Germans admit losses in the Vosges, but a most significant passage in a Berlin communique is that: "Along the Narew front and before Warsaw there has been minor fighting."

The Germans claim some progress in the northern region, but the army of General von Woyrsch is practically at a stand-still northward of Ivangorod. The communique says that General von Koevess has achieved success before the west front of Ivangorod, taking 2,000 prisoners and 33 guns.

General von Minkensen again met with stern resistance, but the Germans claim success after a day's fighting, and say that the Russians are taking up new positions, but the tone of the communique and the small number of prisoners claimed minimise the idea of a big success.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ROUND WARSAW.

August 4, 5.05 a.m.
A Petrograd communique describes the continuance of desperate fighting round Warsaw, the Germans only progressing at the cost of enormous losses.

The enemy on the Narew front delivered repeated attacks at the mouth of the Schkva, where the Russian trenches constantly changed hands and bayonets were freely used.

The sanguinary battle north-east of Rozan is still undecided. The Germans, who crossed the Vistula on Sunday, after tremendous losses, captured a portion of the great forest north of Mitzewitz.

A big battle is now in progress east of Poniovecz, while engagements are more frequent west of Kovno.

The Russians are very active afloat. Submarines attacked a gunboat near Windan and forced it to run ashore. They also put to flight a Zeppelin and two aeroplanes. One of them was brought down.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea raided the whole Anatolian coast, and destroyed 450 sailing-craft and four naval yards.

GERMANY'S TERRIFIC LOSSES.

August 3, 3.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Rome learns from an authoritative German source that the losses of Germany on the Eastern front during the months of May and June amounted to 270,000.
(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The diplomatic contest, as regards the Balkans, between Germany and the Allies continues.

M. Sazonoff declares that England's action, in the war, has filled the hearts of all Russians with affectionate gratitude and pride.

Sir Edward Grey refutes the American contention that an avenue of commerce to the enemy should be open through neutral ports.

The Greek newspapers agree that should Bulgaria attempt to attack Serbia, the Greeks will feel in honour bound to assist Serbia.

The newspapers on the occasion of Declaration Day print a terrible list of German crimes—brilliant and murder, on land and sea.

The Ministers of the Allies at Athens, last night, called on the Greek premier and made a collective demarche the nature of which is not stated.

The Australian successes reported by Sir Ian Hamilton have materially improved the position in that part of the northern theatre at Gaba Tepe.

Their majesties the King and Queen with Queen Alexandra attended the Service of prayer on the anniversary of the war at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The newspapers give a full review of the war on the occasion of Declaration Day, all breathing confidence and showing that Great Britain is more powerful at sea than after Trafalgar.

Advices received from Mitylene state that Enver Pasha gave a dinner to all the Ministers and it is believed that important decisions were reached, which were unfavourable to Germany.

American opinion of the progress of the war agrees that the net result is in favour of the Allies, who show ability to defer a decision which the Austro-Germans have been unable to force.

It is said that Enver Pasha quarrelled with General Liman von Sanders, whose recall he has been demanding for some time; the departure of the German Minister Herr Wangenheim is attributed to this quarrel.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 7.
General Meeting—Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.—12.30 p.m.
H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General Meeting 12.45.
Gymkhana—Rugby—Ogawa—3.30 p.m.
Flying Exhibition by Tom Gunn—Shatin.

Sunday, August 8.
Flying Exhibition by Tom Gunn—Shatin.

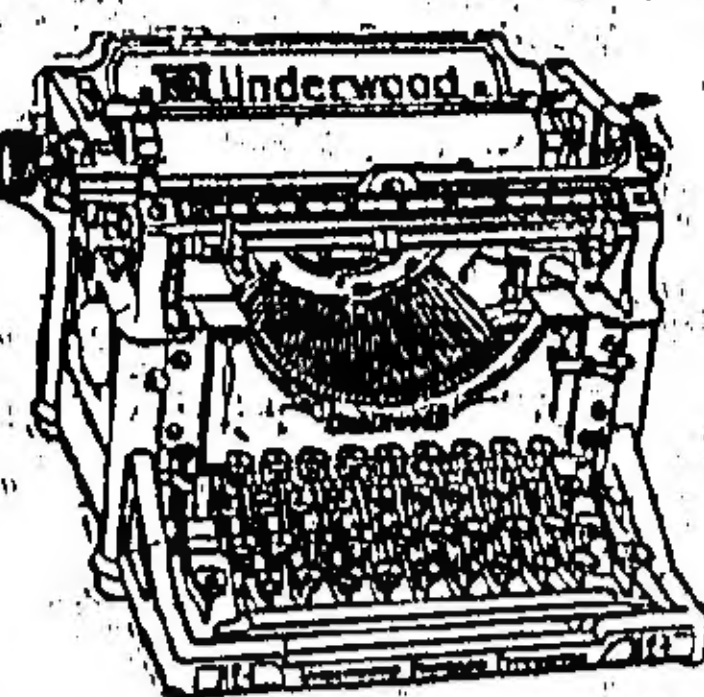
Wednesday, August 11.
Sale of Leasehold Property—P. G. Lamport's Sales Room—1.00 p.m.

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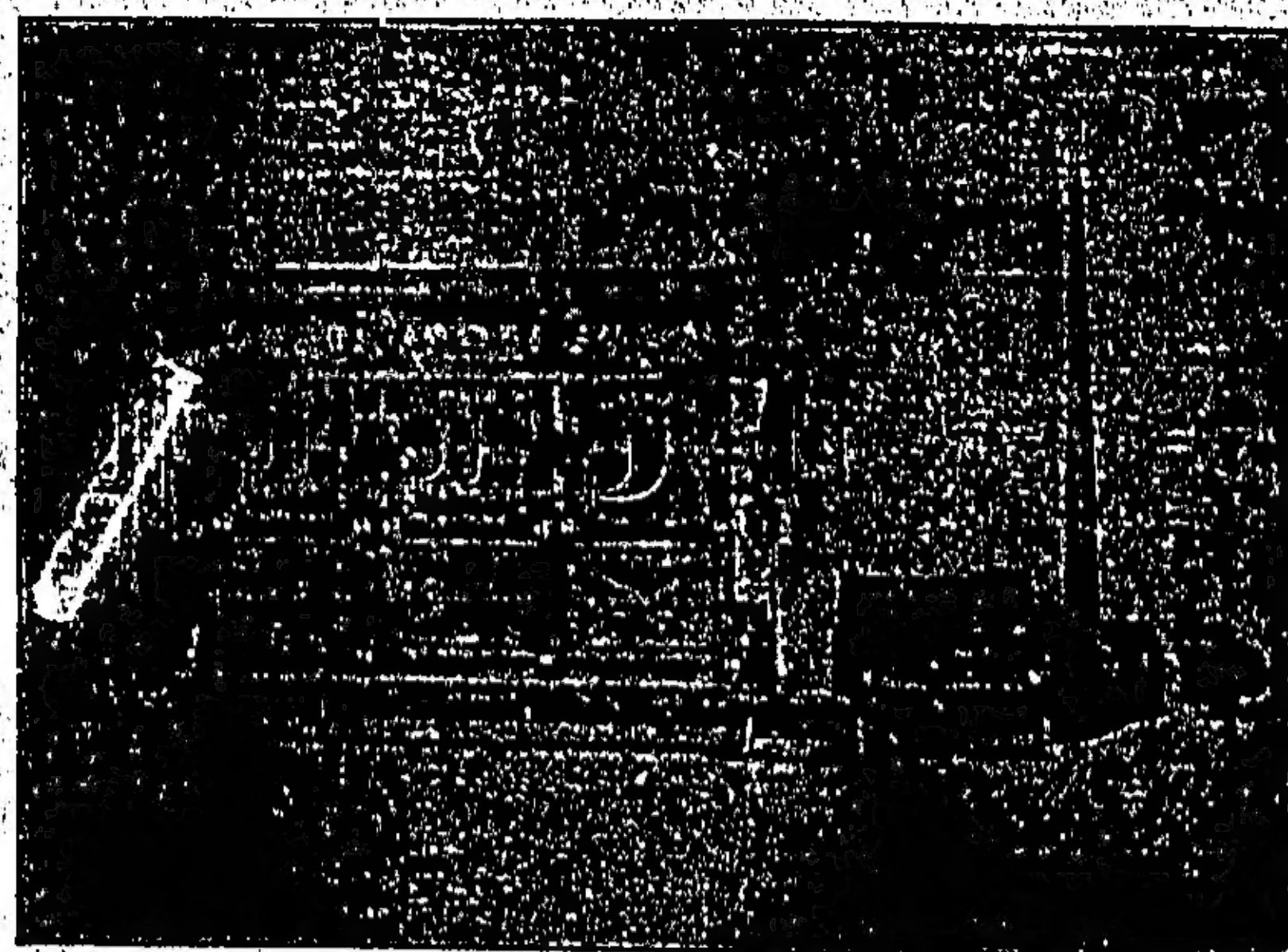
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Command of the Sea. According to an influential home paper no vessels were detained in the Thames last month for lack of berths at the docks. In Liverpool and other busy ports steamers bringing cargo from overseas had to wait their turn, so great was the arrival of goods for Great Britain. Great as is the carrying capacity of our ships and large the demands of the home country for supplies, it is marvellous to record the fact that in spite of the frightfulness of the German submarine the great merchant service of Great Britain proceeds undismayed across the pathless oceans, bearing fuel and supplies for the people. It has been common knowledge to most of us in the East that for months past many devices have been utilized by the Germans with a view to influencing the Chinese in regard to the developments of the war and its progress. But no German has had the temerity to suggest that ships flying the German flag are any longer able to carry German goods to distant seas from the home country.

Daily Press.

China and Opium.

What the Chinese and other people find a little difficult in understanding, remarked our contemporary (the N. C. Daily News), was why, after the British Government had been invited to appoint delegates to search the province, these delegates should not have been allowed to carry out their task. The obvious inference, of course, is that the Governor of Kiangsu had made a mistake, and that opium was being grown in the province after all. At all events, as our contemporary remarks, the only alternative explanation is that, knowing the province to be in fact free, the Government, for the sake of \$2,000,000, deliberately decided to keep it open to foreign opium for one or two years. Whatever the true explanation may be, the facts of the opium situation generally in China clearly fail to advance the prediction that opium cultivation and opium smoking will be finally suppressed in China by the end of this year.

China Mail.

A Year of the Great European War.

Two facts stand forth pre-eminently on this the first anniversary of the great war, namely, that the British Empire and her Allies in arms are more than ever determined to prosecute the war to a successful issue. That is the first fact; the second is that Germany and her Allies in arms are now much more dependent than they were a year ago. Owing chiefly to the thoroughly unscrupulous nature of Germany's machinations it took the Allies some little time thoroughly to realise the extreme gravity of the position of affairs as they presented themselves in the war's early stages; but having once realised it, there has been an increasing effort on their part to cope with their formidable enemies. That our enemies are indeed much more dependent than previously there is abundant evidence, notwithstanding the Kaiser's boastful utterances and the occasional outbreak of claptrap appearing in the German Press. The recent victories in Poland may stimulate them for the time being, but they quite obviously are not binding themselves to the real situation, which points to inevitable victory for the Allies. Neither Germany nor Austria is prepared to face a war that will, if continued, practically mean their extermination or, at least, their disappearance as first-rate Powers, and both now realise that the inexhaustible resources at the command of the British Empire, of France, Russia and Italy are now certain to be used against them as long as the war continues.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best — ALEXANDRA CAFE.



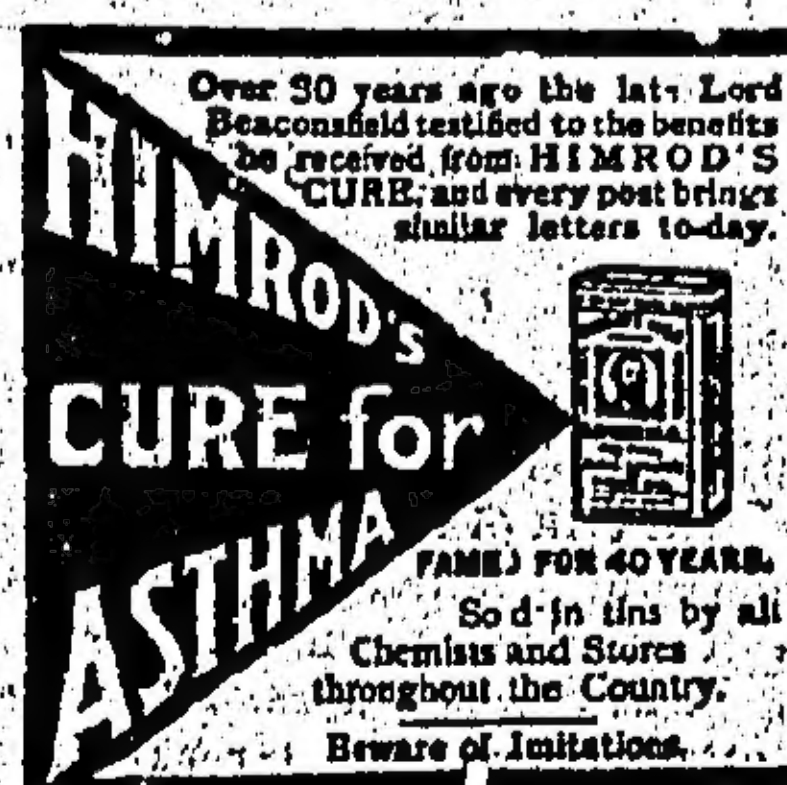
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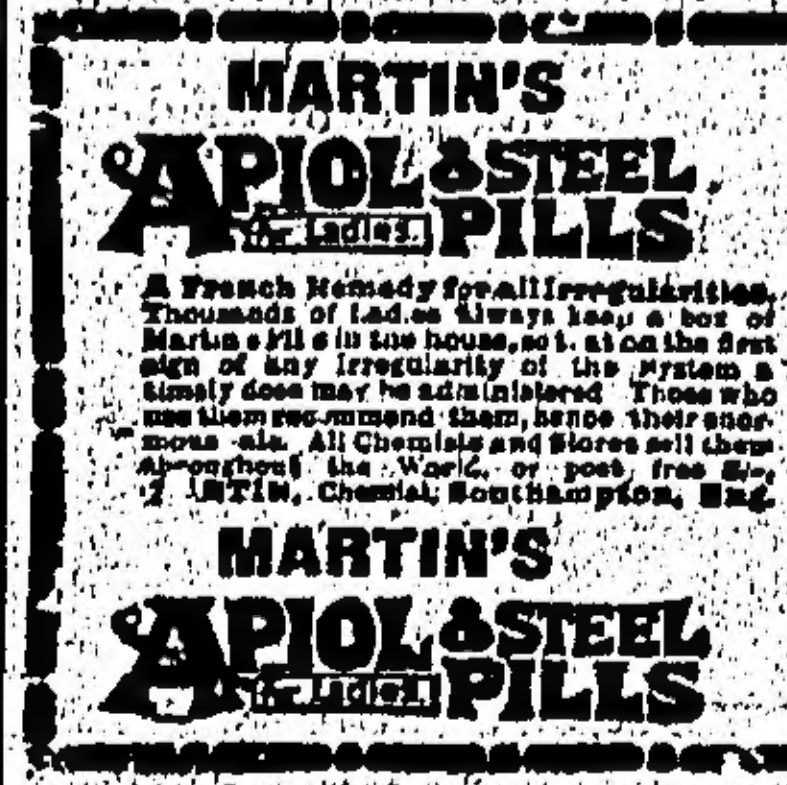


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Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Relic of the Post Gray.
There has just been unearthed from among a mass of old legal documents, apparently in London, a manuscript journal for the year 1754, kept by the author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." It contains careful meteorological and botanical observations made by Gray from March 1 to September 30. It is interesting to note that May Day, 1754, was "perfectly bright," and that on this day Gray thought it worth while to note—"One of my bees 9 in. high." The journal shows him to have been a naturalist of no mean sort.

London's New Hotels.
Even the risk of devastation by the Germans does not limit hotel enterprise in London, as the opening of the Regent Palace Hotel reminds one. The company which owns the palatial edifice is also the proprietor of the Strand Palace Hotel, opened six years ago. The latter establishment proved an unprecedented success, and the call for the "Regent Palace," which is designed on even more magnificent lines, and contains over 1,000 bedrooms, has been unmistakable. No tips are allowed in either of the hotels, therefore it is little wonder that they are successful.

A New Heavy-Weight Boxer.
A few weeks ago a new big man in the person of Victor McLoughlin appeared in London and intimated that he was prepared to box any of the heavy brigade. He was tried out in private by Mr. Robinson at the National Sporting Club, says a writer in the *Daily Express* and, the trial having proved satisfactory, a match has been arranged with Dan McGoldrick, of Scotland, over a twenty-rounds course, at the West London Stadium. McLoughlin stands 6ft. 3in., and tops the scale at 157. He is long armed and loose in the shoulder, deep-chested, firm in the loins, and strong on his legs, while he has the bullet head and square determined jaw of the true fighter.

The Pope and Peace.
The Pope's recent remarks to an interview caused a great sensation in France. *The Debate* remarks: "The Pope shows too much humility in renouncing the right to judge Germany's crime." *The Temps* says: "The Pope's easy acceptance of Germany's explanation does not prepare him for the role of mediator, to which his children aspire." A Belgian Catholic newspaper, referring to the Pope's reported references to Cardinal Mercier, believes that the interview never occurred. It emphasises Cardinal Mercier's own affirmations, and quotes the official report of the massacre of 49 Belgian priests.

Farm Workers on Service.
Mr. Aoland, replying to Sir L. Chiozza Money says that returns received by the Board of Trade from over 9,000 farmers in Great Britain, and relating to the end of April, show that 15.7 per cent. of their permanent male work people (including members of farmers' families) have joined the forces, while an additional 1.9 per cent. have taken civilian employment under the Government. This represents the withdrawal of about 150,000 men from agricultural employment (exclusive of farmers, nurserymen, &c., and all classes engaged in agriculture in Ireland). Information received from farmers indicates that the area under cultivation this year is practically normal.

Californians to Attend Japanese Coronation.
The *Kobe Herald* is informed by Mr. D. F. Robertson, manager of the steamship department of the California Savings Bank, Los Angeles, that a party of Californians will attend the Coronation. The first party will sail from San Francisco, September 4, on the *Shinyo Maru*, first visiting Korea and Manchuria, Peking and Hongkong, returning in time for the Coronation. A second party will sail from San Francisco on the *Chiyo Maru* on October 2nd and will, it is said, be present at the Coronation, proceeding afterwards to Shanghai and Hongkong. Included in the party are the following:—Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Kohler, Dr. & Mrs. J. O. Parks, Miss Alice Stevens, Dr. & Mrs. James Pierce, Dr. & Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mrs. D. F. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Barry.

NOTICE.

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LIFE IN WARSAW.

Three Things That Saved The City From Germans.

Bombs are not dropped on Warsaw every day—only occasionally, writes Mr. John Pollock in *The Standard*. Nor do they do great damage. The principal objective of the Germans has been the new bridge over the Vistula, but so far they have not succeeded in hitting it, and their repeated want of success has induced them to abandon their efforts—except occasionally.

Now they prefer to send out six or eight aeroplanes together on raids against country towns and drop a hundred or so to abs in rapid succession. By this means they must kill or wound some people, and in fact do: of course, almost exclusively non-combatants.

On three nights during the week we have been here they are believed to have nibbled at Warsaw; the lights of the town were suddenly put out, and some shooting was afterwards reported, but if there was an attack it must have been easily scared away. Warsaw, except when an attack is expected, has about a third of its lamps lit, and now, besides the desire to be inconspicuous to the Germans, there is an added reason for economy—want of coal. The great coal mines on the Silesian frontier being in German hands, the whole of the coal for Russia has to come from one district, and the output is not enough to satisfy all the big cities, which have therefore been running short.

A Coal Famine.
Warsaw factories normally consume 100,000 tons of coal a day; they are lucky now if they get a supply of twenty. Worse still: Petrograd woke one morning to the fact that it was threatened with a coal famine, and instantly took measures that the capital should have the first claim on coal; the second should belong to Moscow, and the third only to Warsaw.

Warsaw, therefore, expects in a few weeks to be without coal altogether. Fortunately the weather will be turning warmer, but especially in view of the high price of wood the lack of coal will be a serious factor. Gentlemen, who write skittishly about the brilliant social life of Warsaw are, not to put too fine a point on it, talking through their hat. True, the theatres are open and well attended, but this is due to the presence in the city of a great number of officers waiting to be sent on duty, and meanwhile kicking their heels.

The entire life of Warsaw has, in fact, been hitched to the chariot of war, and consists of the military, of those supplying their needs, and of others struggling not to be suffocated by the dust of the world war. On the north and south fronts together are 14,000,000 men; the fifth, they say, is quartered at the Hotel Bristol, Warsaw. There, and at the two other principal hotels, is a kaleidoscope bustle and chatter of officers, Co-sack colonels, generals, side-de-camps all day long, and orderlies in the hall and passages. Large grey Red Cross motors stand at the door, ready at

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

Trade with Enemies in China.

In the House of Commons on June 24.—Sir J. Lonsdale asked whether the Foreign Office was now prepared to advise that all trade between British traders in the United Kingdom and China, and German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subjects and firms, commercially domiciled in China, should be prohibited.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that His Majesty's Government had decided to prohibit trading with persons of enemy nationality in China, in other countries, and that a proclamation was about to be issued, prohibiting such trade, as from a date to be specified.

Sir J. Lonsdale asked whether the Under-Secretary was aware that certain London banks were discounting bills from enemy firms at Hongkong.

Lord Robert Cecil: I was not aware of that, but I will make inquiry.

a moment's notice to start on a hundred mile journey.

And spies, or so it is said, spies everywhere, so that when two armed carcases came from England and were sent up to the front not long since, it was known at once where they were to break their journey, although not arranged beforehand, and half a dozen bombs were dropped in the night, fortunately without effect, except on the garden. The greater part of the furniture in the hall of the hotel has been removed to prevent eavesdropping. Warsaw still remains the focus of military interest.

An Ominous Inscription.
The fear of the Germans has vanished. No one believes it now possible that they can ever take Warsaw. In October was the terrible time, and you can see a post put up in a wood not eight versts, less than six miles, from the city with the inscription scrawled on it: *Kaiserliche Deutsche Grenz. Three things saved Warsaw then. The prohibition of alcohol, the bad roads, and the fact that the Germans thought the absence of defences a trap. While they were hesitating, and before they could get up the guns, two Siberian regiments were rushed into the town. They tore straight from the train, deployed into line, and charged with such ferocity that the Germans broke or fled. But almost every one of their officers fell. The colonel of one, mortally wounded, cried: "I die for my own country." He was a Pole, for in these two Siberian regiments were 40 per cent. of Poles, who had been sent into the army in that far off land, full as it is, of golden promise. There is another Governor-General of Warsaw now. He who was here at the beginning of the war, thinking it impossible to defend the city, summoned some of the principal citizens and told them that: perhaps the troops would be withdrawn: "You need not be afraid, however, you are fighting with a civilised adversary, who will respect non-combatants." Three days afterwards came the news of Kalish, of which the Germans made a second Louvain.*

Prepaid Advertisements

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hand Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.
2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank, Godown, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanahai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

"Truth" Comments.

Trading with the enemy has given rise to some awkward problems in China. One was in relation to the business Manchester has been doing in cotton piece goods through German merchants in China. Most people would say without hesitation that this is a business which should have been prohibited long ago. There was, however, another side to the question. Japanese competition with Lancashire had to be considered. The Japanese manufacturers are not prohibited from supplying German merchants in China, and some Manchester firms whose patriotism is above suspicion held that the indirect damage which we might do the enemy for the moment by stopping this particular trade would be insignificant in comparison with the permanent loss we should probably suffer. However, it was utterly repugnant to public opinion that this trading with the enemy, even in the neutral territory of China, should continue, and the Government have now put an end to it.

Another case is brought under my notice by a correspondent in China. The carrying trade of the China coast is now practically in the hands of British and Japanese shipping companies. German firms are still carrying on business in the treaty ports, and, according to my correspondent, cargoes shipped by these firms are carried in British vessels. He also asserts—and he is in a position to know—that large quantities of silk have thus been carried for German shippers to the British colonies in Australasia. It would be interesting to know what justification, if any, can be offered for this trading with the enemy.

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas and Torres Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price first letter. Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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Chungking Hotel, Batavia.
Kang Chor c/o Electric Light, Macao.
Kwongshingchu, Tientsin.
Nanshan, London.
Nolasco, Macao.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

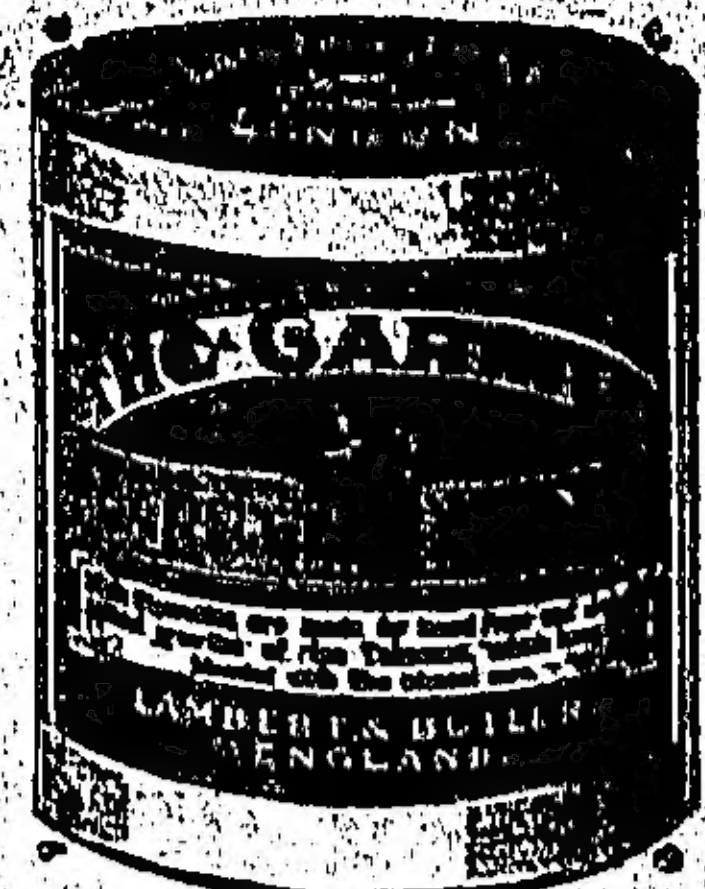
Chinguan, Amoy.
Fooktaishan, Amoy.
Kwangziangsang, Shanghai.
Jieyuehchung '87 West of Kanton, Shanghai.
Lorchongweo. Yonchonglon Seefongkai, Shanghai.
Ngiankee Bonham Strand West, Swatow.
Shinchungsang, Hankow.
Son, Chinkiang.
Teshun Tuckfooh, Shanghai.
Wongparlin Minglee Hotel, Shanghai.
Wongingsze c/o Haiyuetai 31 Cumming Road, Shanghai.
Luyishu c/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.
Tulkhenglee Taitung Hotel, Swatow.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1915.

Germany's Proud Record.
Paris, June 21.—*The Matin* publishes a complete list of the raids made by German aeroplanes and Zeppelins on open towns and the loss of life thus caused among civilians. This shows that German aeroplanes have bombarded open towns in France and England 83 times and Zeppelins 21 times.

If you have lost your appetite or are of the big variety of dainty dishes at the "ALEXANDRA CAFE" is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



THEY POSSESS A MOST PLEASANT FLAVOUR AND ARE UNQUESTIONABLY THE FINEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTE MANUFACTURED.
85 Cts. a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

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THE SHARK SUMMER ANNUAL	80	GENERAL SKETCH OF THE WAR	
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THE GIRL FROM NIPPON, Carlton Daws	1.75	THE STORY OF THE HONORABLE LERN, Sheridan Jones	1.75
THE WHITE GLOVE, Wm. Le Queux	1.75	DAILY GRAPHIC WAR CARTOONS	10
THE WIFE WHO FOUND OUT, Gladys Wentworth-James	1.75	SCHMIDT THE SPY, Alfred Leete	30
FRECKLES, Gisle Stratton Fort	80	THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS IN ITS ETHICAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS, A Series of Lectures	2.75
THE HEART OF THE ANCIENT WOOD, C.G.D. Roberts	80	AERIAL WAR, A Series of Lectures	2.75
SISTER SUE, Arthur Appleton	80	THE WORLD WIDE WAR, Attorneys	80
SUCCEED IN BUSINESS	80	WAR UP TO DATE, A WADE-MEADUM OF MODERN METHODS	80
THE MODERN MOTOR CYCLE	80	THE WAR AND THE CHURCHES, Joseph McCabe	40
THE CHINA CLIPPERS, Basil Lubbock	4.00	LE REGIME DES CAPITULATIONS ET L'AFRICAINE CONSTITUTIONNELLE EN CHINE, par L. N. Tchou	6.00
THE CLIPPER SHIP ERA 1843-1869, A. H. Clark	6.70	THE WORLD'S WARSHIPS, Jans	2.00
THE HEART OF JAINISM, Mrs. Sinchale Stevenson	6.00	WITH OUR FIGHTING MEN, Rev. S. Baller	2.00
INDIAN THEISM, Nicol MacNicol	4.80	BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE FRONT, Adam	4.80
BERNARD SHAW, THE 20TH CENTURY, Moliere, Augustin Hamon	6.00	POLAND & THE POLISH QUESTION, Hill	8.50
TOWARDS RADIAL HEALTH, Norah March	2.75	THE NEW RUSSIA, Alan Lathbridge	12.50
IN AND AROUND LONDON 2000, Romance of Reality, Engineer	2.75		
FOR KNOX	2.75		
ROMANCE OF REALITY, ELEC-TRICITY, McCormick	2.75		
ROMANCE OF REALITY, MODERN INVENTIONS, JOHNSON	2.75		

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

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(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

ANY ONE OF WATSON'S FRUIT SYRUPS

MIXED WITH EITHER PLAIN OR FLAVORED WATER
MAKES A MOST DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

SUMMER DRINK.

THEY ARE MADE FROM THE RIPE FRUIT AND
PURE SUGAR ONLY, AND CAN BE OBTAINED
IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT FLAVOURS.

We are Sole Agents For
**MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT
JUICE & CORDIAL**
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

At intervals since war broke out it has been the unpleasant business of the Press to publish accounts of atrocities committed by the men of a nation in whose honour and sense of fair play Europe at one time believed; atrocities so hideous that, only a year ago, everyone would have thought them obsolete even where the races which society is agreed to regard as "savage" are concerned. For a long while the accounts of these came in disjointedly, unconfirmed, sometimes with a suspicion of rancour and exaggeration about them; and only newspapers with a taste for the sensational and the scolding took the trouble to handle them. But, after a while, letters came through, written by men well known and of whose veracity there could be no doubt, containing definite charges against the Germans in this respect. Next there was the finding of the Belgian Commission, and its revelations left no room for questioning; they established the fact that German soldiers and officers had been wantonly guilty of cold-blooded murder, incendiarism, looting, rape and general terrorism.

Other and more gruesome revelations followed, sometimes from Belgian and French sources sometimes from persons hailing from neutral countries who admitted, with very evident reluctance, that the horrible charges alleged were all too well founded. Finally there was the testimony of personal diaries found on German prisoners, that owned—sometimes deploring, sometimes applauding—to the inhuman acts recorded. Now, late in the day, comes more official evidence, compiled with obvious care by the French Foreign Office itself, dealing exhaustively with the whole question and embodying the statements of actual sufferers and of German prisoners.

The charges made in this latest report are like in nature, if not in detail, to those already specified, and they show that when people speak, as they now do, of the "Huns," the "German Savages" and so forth, they are not using mere idle adjectives. "Germans frequently used their prisoners, besides civilians, as shields; killed unarmed prisoners; murdered wounded with their bayonets or the butt ends of their rifles." These are some of the charges; and those that follow—the burning of the hospital, and the deliberate firing on doctors and nurses—are just as cheerful. The most galling reflection connected with the whole thing is that the friends, relatives or comrades in arms of these murdered or tortured folk have no remedy—yet. All that they can do is to look forward to the end, determined meanwhile to do what they individually can, by some form of personal service, towards helping to defeat the enemy. But what of the afterwards? Is Germany to go unpunished? Will not the Powers insist that justice shall be done on these murderously thieves and ravishers? The things which they have done cannot be paid for in money—even if the war were likely to leave them with any money. There is but one way in which they and their sympathisers and supporters can be made to feel and to atone; and that is by taking away from them all power to do the like in future; by stamping Germany off the map and forcing her children to be wanderers without a country, and without a single claim on the sympathy of the rest of humanity.

A Quiet Colony.

The most noticeable feature of the Hongkong newspapers from day to day of late is their absence of local news. The police court work has dwindled to next to nothing; the P.W.D., the Sanitary Board, the Post Office and the Education Department are doing nothing particularly provocative of comment; it is a bad time for sport and—in a word—there is nothing doing. Last week and the week before there was talk of huge booms in shares, but even that little excitement seems to have died down now. People who formerly had news to impart, if asked to-day, say that nothing is happening, and immediately demand that we should give them news—war news. How much, or rather how little, war news is coming through may be seen at once in a glance at the telegram columns. But one thing is very sure: if it were not for that little war news just now, there might be days when it would not be worth a newspaper's while to go to press at all.

Amusements.

But despite depression and languor, there has at least been more doing in the way of amusements lately. The Howitt-Phillips Company has been a godsend to the Colony and the bright little show which it gave last night, largely on behalf of the Red Cross Fund, was as good as a week-end holiday. The band at North Point also helped to stir things up and to convince us that Hongkong grows a little less dull as the years go on. During the coming week-end further diversion will be afforded by Captain Tom Gunn the aviator, who is giving displays at Shatin. Considering that he and the theatrical company have come along at a season when, even if we were not going on, things are always at their quietest, we have not much of which to complain.

Lord Tennyson.

Tennyson, the 109th anniversary of whose birth occurs to-day, may be said to be like Lord Byron, in that his "day" is yet to come. Of his immediate predecessor in the Laureateship, Wordsworth, as of his great contemporary, Robert Browning, the world knows as much as it is ever really likely to want to know. They were fully appreciated during their lifetime—perhaps Browning got even more than his share of praise in certain quarters—they have done their work, said their say, and though the English-speaking world will not lightly forget them, it is unlikely that future students of literature will want to dwell on and constantly return to what they wrote. With Tennyson it is another matter. The work to which the world returns with added pleasure and wonderment is that which, seeming so simple, yet contains fresh meaning or force with each re-reading. This was partly the secret of Burns' popularity and it is also the case with much of Kipling's prose and verse. In Tennyson this feature is especially marked. For simplicity of diction there is no poem in modern English to touch "In Memoriam"; but was there ever a man who took in the whole or a tithe of its meaning even in half a dozen re-readings? So with his narrative poems: the Idylls, Enoch Arden, Dora etc. Are these just mere stories in verse? One of the many reasons why Tennyson has not yet come to his own is that people have failed to realise that like Shakespeare (if it be permissible, for the moment, to bracket the two) he was as much psychologist as poet. Those who want evidence of this, have but to read "The Grandmother," "Guinevere" "Never was there a British poet, short of the Elizabethans, who understood human nature better than he— and the mystery is: how did he find out? Had he been a man who had "roughed it" with all sorts and conditions, had he even been a man about town of the Thackerays and Disraelis and Lyttons order, one could have understood. But Tennyson was a student and a good deal of a hermit. Where did he get his knowledge that gave him his conception of Queen Guinevere?

DAY BY DAY.

OUR ACT—OUR ANGELS ARE, OR GOOD OR ALL—OUR SHADOWS THAT WALK BY US STILL.—Fletcher.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33½ columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34½ published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow at 5 p.m.
U. K. and U. S. mails.—Close per s.s. Seattle Maru tomorrow at 1 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. — \$825, buyers.
China Fires. — \$155, buyers.
Hongkong Fires. — \$399, buyers.
Docks. — \$75½, sales.
Rauba. — \$4, buyers.
Shanghai Docks. — \$54, buyers.
Hongkong Lands. — \$111, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai. — 102½, sellers.
China Providents. — \$81, buyers.
Hongkong Ropes. — \$27, buyers.
Langkats. — 11s. 3½, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 109th anniversary of the birth of the poet Tennyson.

Rear-Admiral Anstruther.

Commodore Robert Hamilton Anstruther, C. M. G. has been appointed, we are officially informed, Rear-Admiral in charge of His Majesty's Naval Establishment, Hongkong.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, Claud Mathias, Assistant Junk Inspector, Harbour Department, charged to Lai mistress of boat H1277V with unlawfully using a licence in respect of a vessel other than the one specified therein, in the harbour on the 5th inst. The Inspector said that the defendant came to the Harbour Office for a renewal of licence, and he found, on examination of the boat, that the licence presented was not in accordance, although the number had been branded on the boat. Defendant stated that the old boat had been broken up and she had the number branded on a new boat. She was fined \$5, and ordered to have the boat properly licensed.

Acting Lance Sergeant Robert McCall charged Chan Shui, a boatmaster, with unlawfully using drags and drappling within the harbour limits, for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed thereof on the 5th inst. Defendant was fined \$10.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—
August 1 Tons 242
" 2 " 238
" 3 " 214
" 4 " 213
Total to 4th inst. 937
Daily average. 234.25

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES' APPRECIATION.

Russia Untroubled.

For a beaten nation Russia continues to give Germany an amazing amount of trouble. Only a couple of days ago we heard, on the best imaginable authority—that of H.I.M. the Emperor of Germany—that the Tsar's power was overthrown for good and all; yet now we have a German communique taking almost a doleful tone, once again owing that General von Mackensen is not so terrible or so successful as he was formerly painted. Further, we find that the people of Warsaw are going about their business as usual, and that the illustrious General von Hindenburg has found even his already huge army insufficient for the brilliant programme which he had outlined for it. If Germany is so confident in her success, past, present and future, it is difficult to understand the need for her troops dressing themselves up in Russian uniforms. Surely that is poor sort of sport for an army that was prepared to walk "right in" and settle matters out of hand. How Germany proposes to make good her fearsome losses, not only those of May and June but those of the last week's fighting, she does not tell us. Does she think that her men and her money will last forever?

Declaration Day.

The right spirit was at work yesterday, as is evidenced by the immense ovation given to their Majesties during their drive to St. Paul's by the expressions of fervent affection and appreciation for British contained in the speeches in the various allied countries, and by the obvious all-round determination to fight till victory is assured. Among other German lies that were sown broadcast, some months since, was one to the effect that France and Russia were both disgruntled because Britain "had not done enough." The speeches in Paris, and Petrograd are of themselves sufficient to disprove such rubbish even if anyone had been for a moment inclined to believe it. Never has the bond been so tight between Britain and her allies as at the present moment; never has mutual trust and esteem been stronger.

Affairs in the Near East.

If Dardanelles news is scanty, such dribbles as we get are always of a cheering nature. The latest is that the Australasian troops have scored another success and that submarines have blown up the famous Galata Bridge at Constantinople. We wonder if it occurs to the Turks that there are two sorts of submarine warfare, and that there is a difference in point of worthiness between the German sailors who attack helpless merchant ships and send women and children to the bottom of the sea, and the British tars who reserve their fire for warships and fortified spots. The Near Eastern subject that is, for the moment, the most engrossing is the position as regards Greece and the Balkan countries. Heaven only knows what lies Germany and Turkey have told to Bulgaria and Roumania, or what insane promises they have made. Happily the two latter countries are out for business, and neither can be weak enough to believe that the tempters have the least power to fulfil their promises. Everyone knows that Bulgaria bears no particularly good will to Serbia, but the Bulgarians will never let off their noses to spite their faces, one would think. If Germany has nothing better to promise than slices of territory which she has not yet taken and has not the remotest chance of taking, it seems pretty clear that Bulgaria will continue deaf to her persuasions.

New Peer's Title.

Sir Kenneth A. Muir-Mackenzie, Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of the Crown, upon whom a barony was conferred on the occasion of the King's Birthday, will, it is understood, retain the name Muir-Mackenzie as his title on his elevation to the peerage.

THE GYMKHANA.

Programme for Saturday's Meeting.

The following is the programme and particulars for the Third Gymkhana Meeting to be held on Saturday next:—

1.—3.30 p.m. Individual Tent Pegging.—Two runs. Open to members of the Jockey, Polo, and Gymkhana Clubs, and to Naval and Military Officers.

Entrance Free. Cup presented by the Gymkhana Club.

2.—Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance—One mile. For all China Ponies. Cat-h weights at 10 st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb extra. Non-winning Subscription Grifins allowed 5 lb.

A Cup to be run for five times called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race this season to carry 5 lb extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Race, but in the event of a Pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb to be deducted next time he starts, such 2 lb to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. In the event of two or more Ponies tying with the same number of marks after Five Races have been run the owners shall either divide the value of the Cup which is hereby placed at \$400 or shall run off on a day to be fixed by the Committee not being the same day as the last race for the Stakes but within two weeks therefrom. In the event of a run off the weights shall be weight for inches as per scale. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$50.

3.—Barding Race.—For China Ponies to be ridden by Members of the Hongkong Polo Club. To be run in heats.

Three or more rows of bamboo poles will be placed on the course, and each Competitor will pass the first pole of the row assigned to him on his right, second on left, continuing alternately, rounding the last pole and returning in the same manner.

Winner of Heat will be first past winning post leaving all poles standing or fewest down. As this is a test of horsemanship and handiness of ponies there is no restriction as to Weight, but each Rider must apply at the Weighing Room for a number cloth before the race.

Entrance Free. 1st Prize: \$30. 2nd Prize: \$20. 3rd Prize: \$10.

4.—"B Class" of Once Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Provided there are 12 entries, the race will be split up into higher and lower divisions by the Handicapper to whose discretion the classification of the Ponies will be left. If less than 12 entries it is in the Handicapper's discretion as to whether the race shall be split up or not. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150 for each class. 2nd Prize: \$75 each. 3rd Prize: \$35 each.

5.—Ladies' Nomination. Once Round. Judgment of Pace Competition.—Open to Members of the Gymkhana and Polo Clubs to be Nominated by Ladies who may, however, should they wish, ride themselves.

Competitors will be started as in an ordinary race, and will endeavour to ride once round the course in a time to be communicated by the starter, and which will be publicly exhibited before the race at the Judges' Box.

The Gong will be struck ten seconds before time is up, and again on time.

The winner will be the competitor nearest to the winning post when the gong is struck the second time.

Waiting at the post is not allowed, nor may a competitor once past pull up and return.

No watches to be carried. No restrictions as to ponies or weight. The time given will be much longer than that of an ordinary race, and

CHINESE CHEMIST IN TROUBLE.

Charged with Conversion.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Li Tse Oho was charged with fraudulently and wilfully converting various sums, amounting to \$822.51.

Mr. Haywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. X. D'Almada e Castro defended.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and two other men started a Chemists' shop at 223 Hollywood Road and from the end of 1913 the defendant was in charge. The complainant several times asked for a balance sheet but did not succeed in obtaining it, and at last went to the office and demanded the books. When he inspected them he found the various sums accounted for in a manner which was alleged to be false. The case was adjourned.

SEQUEL TO A MONEY DISPUTE.

Indian Damages a Tram Car.

Mohammed Hara'in, 22, unemployed, of Mosque Street, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with doing wilful and malicious damage to the headlight of tram-car No. 4, to the extent of \$2.00, at Quarry Bay on August 4.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant had a dispute with another Indian engaged at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery over a question of money. He threw a brick at the other Indian, but missed, and hit a passing tram-car. The defendant was fined \$15 and ordered to pay \$2 damages or in default one month's hard labour.

well within the capacity of slow ponies. It may be noted that the record time for a *Once Round Race* is 1 minute 52 seconds.

Colours must be worn, (any Ladies riding wearing a coloured sash which will be provided) and Competitors must apply at the weighing room for numbered saddle cloths to be carried by the ponies.

First, Second, and Third Prizes for Ladies presented by the Gymkhana Club. A souvenir will also be presented to the winning gentleman competitor. Entrance Free.

6.—"A Class" of Once Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Sea Conditions noted under event No. 4.

7.—One and a Quarter Mile Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$35.

Entries for all events close to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on Wednesday, the 28th July. They should be sent to the Hongkong Club, care of Hall Porter who will receive and be responsible for them.

Entrance fees must accompany entry, otherwise entry will not be accepted.

Entries for events Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 must state name, colour and height of pony, also racing colours. In No. 5 Event name of Lady Nominatrix must be stated, but any pony may be used.

Forms of Entry will be found at Hongkong Club, Race Course, and Polo Club.

Third money will be withheld in all Races in which there are less than five starters.

A Pony winning a Race at this Gymkhana and starting for another race will carry 5 lb in addition to the weight fixed by the conditions of such race.

Tea will be provided in a special stand for Members of the Gymkhana Club and their friends.

Stands will also be reserved for members of the Jockey Club, and Hongkong Club.

Tea and Light Refreshments will be obtainable at the Grand Stand at a moderate charge. It should be noted that, owing to the war, conditions may arise necessitating modification of the Programme.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1915.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

August 3, 11.10 p.m.

The Anglo-American correspondence regarding the British blockade is published to-night.

The latest phase is that the United States does not recognise the validity of the British Prize Court under the restraint of municipal law and, also, in the case of the steamship *Neches*, the United States insists on the rights of American owners to bring goods out of Holland in neutral ships, even though these goods were originally from Germany.

Sir Edward Grey says in a most friendly reply that Great Britain is prepared to examine cases of alleged hardship in a spirit of consideration for the interests of neutrals, including the cargo of the *Neches*.

He deals with the general question of the blockade in a lofty spirit and emphasises that the Allies have faced an enemy who poisoned wells in South-West Africa, used poison gas, sank the *Lusitania* and had shockingly violated the rules of civilisation; consequently, the Allies must take every step to overcome such an enemy.

Sir Edward Grey refuses the American contention that an avenue of commerce to the enemy should be open through neutral ports. "This contention," he says, "Great Britain is unable to accept. It is not sustained by law or by the principles of international equity." Sir Edward Grey then proceeds to give the United States decisions supporting Great Britain's view and affirming that Britain will be careful not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for, or proceeding from, neutral countries. He points out that figures show that America's increased commerce during the war has more than compensated her for the loss of German and Austrian markets. He concludes by dealing with the question of Prize Courts and declares that it appears the principles of the Prize Courts of America and Great Britain are identical; any appeal can be made to the Privy Council and finally to the International Tribunal; he trusts, however, that Great Britain's willingness to make reasonable concessions to American interests will prevent the necessity for such appeal.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL MINISTRY.

August 4, 11.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Wellington states that a National Ministry has been formed, consisting of five Government and five Opposition members, with Sir J. G. Ward (leader of the Opposition) as Minister of Finance and Mr. Allen as Minister of Defence.

The House of Representatives passed the third reading of a Pensions Bill making allowances for totally disabled soldiers ranging from 35/- a week for bachelors to 72/6 for married men.

(Continued on page 10.)

THE POPE ON WAR CRIMES.

Wrongs on Both Sides.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Paris, June 21.

The special correspondent of the *Liberte*, M. Louis Latapie, has had an interview with the Pope which in its way is as striking as that published by Mr. von Wiegand, and which, in view of its frankness, may arouse a similar discussion. The silence of the Vatican in the presence of so many German crimes against humanity in general and the Catholic Church in particular in Belgium and France has disturbed opinion in France.

When this was pointed out the Pope declared:—"You are unjust to me in France, or rather badly informed." He recalled his words to the Catholic world in favour of peace at the beginning of his pontificate, the efforts which he made for a Christian truce, the exchange of wounded prisoners, and his letters to Cardinal Amette, but he remarked that it would be neither, seemly nor useful for pontifical authority to intervene in the disputes of belligerents. It was pointed out that the question was one of the crimes of belligerents, not their disputes, whereupon the Pope replied:—"Each accusation is replied to by the Germans, and I cannot at the present moment make inquiries."

He reminded M. Latapie that Belgian neutrality had been violated during the reign of his predecessor; that the Germans were not alone in taking Catholic priests as hostages, and that with regard to the burning of Louvain the Germans declared that their troops had been fired on, and that they stated that there was an observation station on the towers of Rheims Cathedral. "We shall reform the library of Louvain. I have already given orders. We

shall help to rebuild the cathedral. It is hardly necessary to say that we condemn with all our energy such abominations. Each shot fired at Rheims Cathedral echoes in my heart, but the time has not yet come to sift the truth from all these contradictory statements. The Vatican is not a tribunal. We do not issue decrees. The Judge is on High."

"At least a protest might have been made here against the arrest of a prince of the Church," said the Pope's interlocutor.

"I will astonish you," replied his Holiness. "Cardinal Mercier has never been arrested. He has been able to move freely in his diocese. I have received from General von Bissing a letter showing me that he will repress with the greatest energy any acts of violence on churches and the ministers of God."

The *Lusitania*. "Then," writes M. Latapie, "I sought for some accusation to which there could be no reply, for some crime without a pretext, and I said, 'And the *Lusitania*?' The Pope replied with profound emotion:—"I know no more horrible crime. How terrible it is to see our generation suffering such horrors. I have a father's heart, and that heart is torn, but do you believe that a blockade which presses on two Empires, and which condemns millions of innocent people to famine, is also inspired by very humane sentiments? I do not say that after the war I shall not issue a syllabus resuming the doctrines of the Church on this subject and settling for the future the rights and duties of belligerents. There will doubtless be found a formal condemnation of the crimes which have been committed during the war."

Discussing Italian intervention, the Pope said:—"I frankly admit that we were in favour of neutrality, and issued instructions to this effect to our friends and our newspapers. We desired peace for three reasons:—

"First, because I am the representative of God upon earth, and God desires peace between men. The Pope can only desire and preach peace."

"Secondly, because we are in Italy, and we wished to spare this country which we love the sufferings of war."

"Finally—there is no reason to conceal it—we considered the interests of the Holy See, and the war places these interests in danger. We are at the present moment in a uncertain situation."

Interests of the Holy See. In reply to a frank question as to whether the Law of Guarantees enabled him freely to conduct his mission in the world, the Pope recognized that the Italian Government had given some proof of its good will, but things were not altogether satisfactory. Twenty of his Guard had been taken and the freedom of his correspondence had not been respected, several letters having been opened by the Censor. His communications with the countries at war with Italy were interrupted, and while he trusted the present Government he feared the uncertainties of the future. Rome was in a perpetual ferment. How would the people accept defeat or victory? Every movement of the Italians had its effect in Rome, and the Vatican felt itself less protected than hitherto.

The final question to which his Holiness replied dealt with the prospects of peace and the possibility of an initiative on the part of the Vatican. "The time does not seem to have come yet," the Pope replied. "I could only take action with good cause so as not to weaken the moral authority I have from God, which I must utilize to restore peace to men, but I watch for the opportunity with a sort of fever. I shall throw myself upon the first hand which is stretched out."

The Pope's statement regarding Cardinal Mercier's arrest may be compared with the Cardinal's own version of the affair. In a letter dated January 10, sent from Malines to all the priests in his diocese, he said:—

Without doubt you have seen the communication which the German Government at Brussels has published in the daily papers, and in which it is declared "that the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines has been in no wise hindered in the exercise of his episcopal duties." The facts show how far this report is from the truth. . . . On January 2, at 6 o'clock in the morning, I received an order to appear the same morning before the Governor-General to answer for my letter to the priests and their parishioners. The next day I was forbidden to attend service in the Cathedral at Antwerp. Finally, I was not allowed to travel freely in order to visit the other Bishops in Belgium. Your rights and my own have thus been violated.

Views Cause a Sensation in France. Paris, June 22.—The interview of the correspondent of the *Liberte* with the Pope has caused a sensation in France. Even more than the substance of the Papal declarations the fact that they appear in the columns of a Catholic journal has aroused surprise, and other Catholic organs are somewhat embarrassed in their comments.

The *Temps* says: It seems that impartiality of the Vatican which accepts German explanations with such disquieting confidence does not prepare it for the mediatory role to which the equal love to all its children makes it aspire, but which the unanimous consent of the Allies will not perhaps attribute to it. Italians Doubt Authenticity of the Interview.

Genoa, June 23.—The Italian newspapers generally criticise the remarks made by the Pope in the interview he is alleged to have given.

The *Secolo* says:—"His Holiness has said some strange things."

The *Corriere d'Italia* declares that the words of his Holiness may have deplorable consequences. The leading Belgian Catholic newspaper, the *Vingtieme Siecle* now published at Havre, refuses to believe in the authenticity of the interview with the Pope.

This paper publishes a letter from Cardinal Mercier recounting the indignities he suffered.

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TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

AMERICAN STATES CONFERENCE. (Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph") London, Received August 4.

Reuter's correspondent in Washington says that the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia and Uruguay have accepted the invitation issued by President Wilson to a conference with a view to settling the troubles in Mexico.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Guards.
Central Police Station 9.45 p.m. Thursday August 5th, British 1 Sergt. and 8 men, Portuguese 1 Sergt. and 6 men, Chinese 2 Sergts. and 12 men, Indian 1 Sergt. and 4 men.

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday August 6th, British 2 Sergts. and 10 men, Chinese 1 Sergt. and 8 men, Portuguese 2 Sergts. and 12 men.

O. C. Guard, Crown-Sergeant Watt.

Saturday August 7th, British 1 Sergt. and 7 men, Portuguese 2 Sergts. and 13 men, Chinese 1 Sergt. and 7 men, Indian 1 Sergt. and 7 men.

O. C. Guard, Sergeant Major Roylance.

Sunday, August 8th, British 1 Sergt. and 7 men, Portuguese 2 Sergts. and 13 men, Chinese 1 Sergt. and 7 men, Indian 1 Sergt. and 7 men.

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Substitutes for Guard. Any member detailed for Guard who finds it impossible to attend is hereby made responsible for providing a substitute and for advising the O. C. Guard accordingly at the Charge Room.

Peak Caps. Caps will not be worn, except by Inspectors and Sergts. until ordered to do so.

THE THEATRE.

What the Butler Saw.

The Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Company produced the well-known farce, "What the Butler Saw," last evening and marked the anniversary of the commencement of the war by devoting forty per cent. of the proceeds to the Red Cross Fund. That fact certainly might have helped in drawing a good house but there was also the reason that this company did so well in a previous performance of the same play that there were many who desired to see it again. To deal with the various artists separately would only mean a repetition of praise for they certainly did well and got every ounce of fun there was out of the piece. Miss Godard with her fine stage presence contributed much to the success of the play; her acting with Mr. Howitt was everything to be desired, and Mr. Wheeler Dryden, as the butler, secured a roar of laughter every time he made an entrance.

Advantage was taken, with excellent effect, of the fancy dress ball in the last act to introduce costumes representing the Allies in which Miss Godard looked charming in a nurse's uniform. Each entry was made to the

accompaniment of the appropriate national anthem and much applause from the house. Mr. Howitt in a neat little speech thanked those present for their attendance. He wished there had been more present for no sum was too large to give to so deserving an institution. He had pleasure in announcing that the receipts for the performance had amounted to \$322.48 and forty per cent. of that sum would be handed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be forwarded to England. The amount so devoted to the Red Cross Fund was \$322.92.

To-night this company give their last performance when they present "Are you a Mason." This fine comedy has a world wide reputation and should secure a large audience. Miss Lillian Stanbridge plays Lottie the Irish maid and Mr. Wheeler Dryden takes the role of Frenchon the French milliner, in which parts these two clever artists should provide a rare evenings amusement.

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(British Section.) Capt. TOM D. GUNN'S AVIATION MEETING.

SPATIN—August 7th and 8th. Special Trains will leave Kowloon at 12.25, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.40 and 3.20 p.m. and will set down passengers close to the Grand Stand.

ALTERATIONS TO TIME TABLE. On August 7th and 8th the train leaving Kowloon at 5.15 and the train leaving Shum Chun at 5.20 will be cancelled.

The express train leaving Kowloon at 4.00 p.m. will set down passengers at Taiipo, Fanling or Sheung Shui on notice being given to the guard.

Trains leaving Kowloon at 11.25 and 2.12 and the train leaving Shum Chun at 3.00 will not stop at Shatin.

The train timed to leave Shum Chun at 3.10 and arrive at Kowloon at 4.14 will depart at 3.00 and arrive at 3.58 p.m.

By order H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. Kowloon, 5th August, 1915.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that I am resuming business as a Stock and Share Broker on my own account as from August 1st.

W. G. WORCESTER, 16, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE. A Committee Meeting will be shortly held to consider the schedule for next years Show.

All members who wish to make any suggestions regarding the schedule or the Show are requested to send them to the Hon. Secretary on or before Monday the 9th August instant.

A. NICOL, Quarry Bay, Hon. Secretary.

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6820 "MY OLD IRON CROSS"
6813 "HERE WE ARE AGAIN"
6813 "NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE"
6813 "HERE WE ARE AGAIN"
6813 "THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN"
6813 "LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE"
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VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500	TUES., 10th Aug. at 4 p.m. THURS., 19th Aug. at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,500 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m. TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon		Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		Kamakura Maru Capt. Kawabara T. 12,500	MONDAY, 16th Aug.
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SHANGHAI (Kobe) and Yokohama		Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000	TUES., 10th Aug. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 18th Aug.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	SATUR., 14th Aug. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	SUNDAY, 18th Aug.
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SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	8th Aug. at d'light
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhay	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 6th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES. 10th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notice to Mariners.
Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 444, notice is hereby given that Plover Point Buoy has been moved. The Buoy is now moored in 43 feet of water at low water of spring tides, and from the Buoy-Plover Point Beacon bears S. 25° degrees W. (magnetic), distant 1.42 miles. The characteristics of the Buoy remain unchanged. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

Shipping Finance.

The annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for the year ended April 30, 1915, shows that the revenues from water line operations were \$5,737,662, as compared with \$5,560,239 the year previous, with a net operating revenue from water line operations of \$4,731,392, against \$4,743,727. The gross income of the company from all sources for the year was \$1,046,891, as compared with \$849,669 in 1914, with a net income of \$888,481, against \$710,840. The fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. has a book valuation of \$11,293,291. The directors have decided to withdraw from the trans-Pacific service May 2. The Southern Pacific Co. owns a controlling interest in the Pacific Mail Co. It was organized in 1848 and has a capital stock of \$20,000,000. While the volume of business has been increasing within the last decade, the company had considerable deficits in four years out of the last six. The last dividend paid was in 1899, when 3 per cent was declared. It had been hoped that the completion of the Panama canal would improve conditions, but the exclusion of the Southern Pacific from the canal by the Panama Canal Act wiped out that possibility. The steamship company operates thirteen steamers, the majority of which are out of date. It is not believed that they would realize anything like their book value, should the company be wound up. It is announced that the accounts of the Austrian Lloyd for last year show a deficit of 2,343,184 kr. for 1913. There was a gross working surplus of 3,579,350 kr., which, however, was not sufficient to meet the obligatory contributions to state insurance and pensions funds and the statutory appropriation toward depreciation, the latter amount being over 5,700,000 kr. The deficit is made good by a draft on the reserve funds, which were thus brought down to a total of 14,750,000 kr. Practically all the vessels of the company's fleet, it is stated, were safely got into home ports on the outbreak of war. The earnings of the first half of the year were insufficient for paying the company's wages bill, and the dismissal of its highly trained personnel would have been necessary if the government had not come to the rescue with an advance of 2,000,000 kr. to be held June 30. The directors of the Argentine Navigation Co. (Nicholas Mihailovich) state that, owing to the continued commercial crisis in the Argentine Republic, aggravated by the European war, the receipts of the company do not justify them in declaring the usual interim dividend on the preference shares in respect of the current financial year ending June 30 next. The directors state that there is every reason to anticipate a distinct improvement in the local conditions, and the company should, in consequence, gradually recover its normal prosperity. The Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co. announce a dividend of 4 per cent on the ordinary stock, making, with the interim payment in September last, a total of 6 1/2 per cent for the year 1914. This is the same as for 1913.

Volunteers as Harvesters.
The Kingston-on-Thames Battalion of the Surrey Volunteers Training Corps have offered to furnish men, up to 100 in number if required, to assist farmers on Saturday or Sunday afternoons in harvesting hay or corn in any part of the county where labour is short through causes due to the war.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fiddon, Biddocks, Kippers, &c.
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	Onsang	Sat., 7th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
W'WEI, O'foo & Tientsin	Chipsing	Sun., 8th Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hingsang	Sun., 8th Aug. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hingsang	Wed., 11th Aug. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thur., 12th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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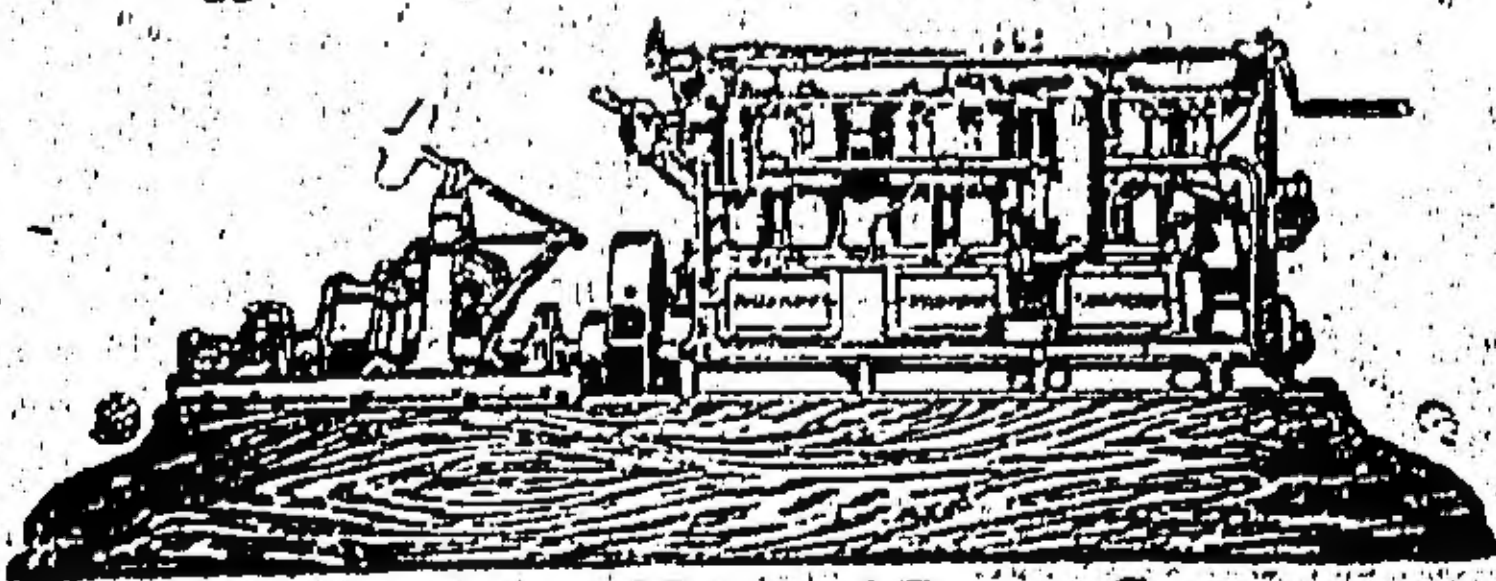
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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marcelles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	14, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via T'mavia K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Vancouver and Seattle	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Via B.O. & S'le via K'lung &c.	Jawa M.	N. Y. K.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyu M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	4, Aug.
Shanghai	Chenai	B. & S.	5, Aug.
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	6, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Faimun	D. L. Co.	6, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	7, Aug.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	7, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rango n M.	N. Y. K.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazona	M. S.	9, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	10, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Halton	D. L. Co.	11, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Aug.
Mauritius and South African			
Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Tipones	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilajap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL.

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AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

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on or about 15th August 1915.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTREAL arrived at Vancouver on Friday the 30th July, at 4 p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama on the 18th inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. Colombo M. scheduled to arrive here on the 8th Aug.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHUA arrived at San Francisco on the 10th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. & O. Line s.s. MADAWASKA from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Mogul Line s.s. PANTHAN from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 1st inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about Saturday the 7th instant.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS arrived at Durban on the 3rd inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Oriental, Br. s.s. 3,085, Valsenard, 25th July—Shanghai, Gen.—P. & O.

Anna, Nov. s.s. 1,917, A. Amur, 26th July—Bangkok, 19th July, Rice—Tonson & Co.

Sungkang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 26th July—Dolce, 21st July, Sugar—Butt & Swire.

Tamon, Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,119, D. Nani, 27th July—Mororan, 17th July, Coal—M. B. K.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 30th July—Singapore, 24th July, Gen.—M. & Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,789, Tough, 29th July—Chingwantao, 22nd July, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, P. Hashimoto, 29th July—Singapore, 20th July, Gen.—M. & Co.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,519, N. A. Starkey, 30th July—Saigon, 28th July, Rice—Chinese.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 5,028, Jurriense, 1st inst.—Kobe, 28th ult., Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Foolie, Chinese s.s. 859, B. Miyaka, 1st inst.—Singapore, 23rd ult., Rice—Chinese.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,619, M. Nemoto, 1st inst.—Manila, Gen.—Order.

Kalfong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 30th July—Hollow, 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Aldenhay, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 3rd inst.—Melbourne, 31st ult., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,912, J. Hori, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marquette, 1st inst.—Haiphong, 30th ult., Gen.—A. Maru.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 2,267, W. O. Passmore, 1st inst.—Swatow, 20th ult., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 841, Stewart, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,129, W. M. Menner, 4th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chenai, Br. s.s. 1,842, Wm. L. Jones, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Korea, Am. s.s. 5,631, A. W. Nelson, 4th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst., Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Hinang, Br. s.s. 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 4th inst.—Sandakan, 29th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjikin, Dut. s.s. 6,000, Lap, 4th inst.—Batavia, 24th ult., Gen.—J. O. J. L.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SAKAI MARU" 10th Aug.

"SEIKO MARU" End of Aug.

"GISHUN MARU", M. of Sept.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.Agents.
Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1915.

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Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	44.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
Round Trip Tickets (Six Months)	109
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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	Kandahar	25th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July 1915.

"GLEN LINE"

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For Genoa, London & Hull

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

AGENTS.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF STEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER OR UNDER STEERING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SWAY
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	24' 6" to 20' 6"	5'	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	27'	24'	12' 6"	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	24'	24'	12'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	22'	24'	12'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	22'	24'	12'	5' 6"
WATERLOO					
Compassion Dock	24'	24'	12'	5' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Howe Dock	22'	24'	12'	5' 6"
Lawson Dock	22'	24'	12'	5' 6"

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral.

The service in St. John's Cathedral which was attended by H.E. the Governor, H.E. Major-General Ventris and a large congregation including M. Gaston Liebert, M.D., Liebert, and the Russian Consul M.D. Ostingon, was of a most impressive nature. An abbreviated form of evensong was sung by a good choir the anthem being "O Lord God, Thou strength of my health," Goss, which was excellently rendered.

Then followed a service of prayer that was most impressive. Petitions for the King, his Allies, the soldiers and sailors, the sick and wounded, and the dying led to an exhortation that those assembled should remember before God "All our soldiers and sailors departed in life in the faith and fear of God" in that wonderful verse:—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord"—"Even so, with the Spirit, for they rest from their labours" and the following prayer:—

We give Thee hearty thanks Most Merciful Father, for the devoted lives and faithful deaths of our brethren slain on our behalf in this war beseeching Thee infinite goodness to give us grace to live in Thy fear and love, and to die in Thy favour; that when the judgment shall come, which Thou hast committed to Thy well-beloved Son, both these our brothers and we may be found acceptable in Thy sight; through Jesus Christ our only Saviour, Mediator, and Advocate. Amen.

The hymn "O God our help in ages past" then led to further supplication for the prisoners of war, those who travel by sea, those in anxiety and sorrow, for complete victory and a righteous peace for the nation, and also for our enemies that they might be delivered from the guilt of ambition and blood and that their hearts might be disposed to clemency and justice.

The service closed with the National Anthem.

Union Church Service.

A special service was held at the Union Church, which was well attended. Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, the pastor, said:—

It is fitting that we should thus put ourselves in line with our fellow citizens at home and throughout the Empire, by whom this day is being observed in a reverent and resolute spirit. This date is one which will stand out for all time in British history. What the results may be it is beyond human power to forecast, but it is certain that it will be of first rate importance to the future of the whole world, and to the Kingdom of God. Therefore it is fitting that Christian people should pray, pray without ceasing, not as a means of getting God upon our side, but lest in anything we fall away from His side, lest in the day of visitation our country and her Allies come short of His purpose and miss the ends for whose attainment also they have a right to seek His blessing. That is what we are met for to-day, that we may review the case we are in by the Divine light, that this second year of struggle may be entered upon in a God-fearing spirit, that whilst stupendous efforts are being made to concentrate our material resources for the task we have in hand, we may renew the spiritual strength which comes from waiting upon God, although "even the youths should faint and the weary, and young men utterly fail."

The future historian may discover points whence offence might have been avoided, friendship better advanced. But the broad fact remains and is clear in the conscience of every Briton that we were well-disposed toward our German neighbour, that our country and its colonies were open

JEWEL ROBBERY REPORTED.

Over \$3,000 Stolen from a Kowloon Lady.

We have been informed that quite a stir has been caused in the neighbourhood of Kowloon owing to a robbery of jewellery having taken place.

It appears that Mrs. Lindsay Wood, the wife of Dr. Lindsay Wood, had over three hundred pounds' worth of jewellery in her house and this morning she found the lot missing. It would appear that no definite date can be fixed for the robbery, and the only guide the police possess is that it took place between the 1st and the 5th instant.

Inquiries are being made by the police, but up to the time of writing nothing further had been reported than that the jewellery was missing.

to his enterprise, and that not till he began to use aggressive words and built up a threatening navy did our country contemplate even the possibility of war with him. So much is this the case that it is difficult for the average Briton to account in his own mind for the extraordinary immoderate hatred which is being breathed out against us all over the German Empire.

We would all wish to hope, a year ago we did hope, and we will try to do so still, that a distinction can be drawn between Germany herself and the powers which rule her, military, bureaucratic, autocratic.

Unfortunately we have to recognise that none of the actions which horrify the rest of mankind have been disavowed or even criticised in Germany to any appreciable extent. The sinking of the Lusitania was hailed with general delight. The use of poison gas is held to be a gift of God, the submarine and Zeppelin policy are similarly regarded. Of course, criticism is dangerous, and there is probably more than finds expression. At the same time it would appear we have to deal with a people trained from childhood to set the Fatherland above every other consideration, and to regard as right whatever their rulers think fit in its alleged interests.

The enemy of civilisation has been strongly checked, in spite of his extraordinary preparations. If we remain brave and faithful he will in due time be rebuked, for his own lasting good we trust, and that of all mankind. The sacrifices of these months have not been in vain. If I do not dwell on them now it is partly because one has taken other opportunities of doing so. But never while life lasts shall we forget the unexpressed debt we owe to those who have not counted their lives dear unto them, who have faced deprivation, wounds and death for the cause of humanity and as we humbly believe of God.

AT THE SIKH TEMPLE.

In celebration of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war the members of the Sikh community met at their temple at Wanchoi for the purpose of offering special prayers for victory. After some hymns had been sung the officiating priest read a poem: "May Our King Emperor be victorious in the Great War!" This was followed by earnest prayers by the whole congregation. An appeal was then made on behalf of the Sikhs wounded in the war. It was pointed out that gifts of money and of religious books would be very acceptable to the brave fellows who have been injured while helping to fight their Empire's battles, and on a collection being made, the sum of \$35 was contributed for these charitable purposes.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 5, 1914.

GERMANY'S THREAT TO BELGIUM.

August 4, 11.35 a.m.

Reuter's Agency states that Germany has sent a second ultimatum to Belgium, announcing that Germany is prepared to carry by force of arms the measures which she considers necessary. REPORTED ANGLo-GERMAN BATTLE.

August 4, 5.30 a.m.

A report from South Shields states that heavy firing was heard off Flamborough. It is believed that a naval battle is proceeding.

Earl Kitchener Recalled.

August 4, 5.30 a.m.

Earl Kitchener embarked at Dover yesterday for Egypt, but was recalled by telegram. He has landed and is on the way to London. The Daily Telegraph says it is probable that Earl Kitchener will be appointed Secretary of State for War.

Diplomatic Relations Broken Off.

London, August 4, 7.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Franco-German diplomatic relations have been broken off.

British Readiness.

August 4, 10.55 p.m.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said:—Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill have no doubt whatever of the readiness and efficiency of the Forces. They were never at a higher mark than now—(Cheers). There never was a time when confidence was more justified in the power of the Government to protect our commerce and shores. From the suffering and misery entailed from war no country in Europe can escape; no neutrality will save us. The amount of damage which could be done by an enemy's ship to our trade is infinitesimal compared with the amount of harm which will be done by economic conditions. We are now free to face the situation, the consequences of which have yet to be unfolded.

German Ultimatum Rejected.

August 4, 2.50 p.m.

It is officially announced that Belgium has rejected Germany's ultimatum, and that she will adopt all methods to defend her neutrality.

WAR DECLARED.

Britain to go to War with Germany.

We are officially informed by the Government that Britain has declared war against Germany, and that Proclamations to this effect have been posted in Royal squares and other parts of the city.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Volunteer Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Weekly Reports.

The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow, 6th instant.

Parades.

Parades for Friday, 6th instant 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Company (Queary Bay Section)—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikeo Dock, under Sergt. Bullock. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gan Club Hill, Kowloon, on duty until morning of 12th instant—Scouts Company. Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.

Detention Camp, Kowloon, on duty to-night, Scouts Company. Officer on duty Capt. Hutchison. On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company. Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy. On duty 7th instant No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and 10 men of Right Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty Capt. E.D.O. Wolfe. Orderly Officer until 12th instant Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant until 12th instant Sergt. Silas.

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 18.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

T. T. from Mr. Eu Tong Sen of Ipoh \$14000.00.

Chan Wa Girls School 1004.55. Chinese staff of the Kowloon customs office, out stations and launches 308.25.

58 Chinese subscribers of \$5 each 280.00.

Per Messrs Fook Tai Hing 258.00.

Per Kwong Wa Hospital collection No. 13, \$110.00.

No. 1 Police station, Shatin, \$48.60.

Tung Or School, \$35.50.

Per Ching Shan Tong, \$30.50.

Per Mr. Sin Shin Chi from Tung Wo Coy's, Wo Fat, Wo Cheong and Wo Shing Junks, \$25.09.

Officers and men of the 4th King's Shropshire Light Infantry 17.88.

Chinese subscribers of \$7 \$6 13.00.

The following subscribed 5.00

Hon. Treasurer Union, Charch P. O. No. 74.

Already acknowledged \$359.828.28.

Total \$375986.45.

BAND NIGHT.

Another Successful Programme.

There were about eleven hundred people present at North Point, last evening, when the Hongkong Tramway Company again catered for the wants of the Hongkong public by providing music and bathing.

The Band of the 74th Punjabis, under the baton of Bandmaster Christian made further friends by cleverly reproducing a well chosen programme. That there was a large crowd, despite the counter-attractions, was not to be wondered at after one had seen the splendidly decorated car that traversed the track through town yesterday afternoon, calling attention to it being the anniversary of "The Day," and further stating that one proof that we were not downhearted was that a band would play in the evening at North Point. The car was decorated with the flags of the Allies.

PRESS MESSAGES TO CHINA.

Peking, June 25.—The negotiations between England and China for a reduction of the Press rate for telegrams have reached a point at which they require the helping hand of publicity. China, replying to a British proposal which offered 0.46 per word from Hongkong, made two counter proposals. The first accepts the British offer if the Eastern Extension Company will agree to 0.46 from all China, including Peking, both administrations bearing the cost of the reduction pro rata, thus doing away with the necessity of establishing a Press Bureau at Hongkong for the clearing of Press traffic; or, secondly, she will put into force immediately via the Eastern Extension Company the new rate of 0.85 a word which has long been favoured, but was blocked because Russia refused to reduce the Siberian transit charges.

China favours the second proposal for the following reasons: Press telegrams should be available over all routes, because otherwise the delays of constant retransmissions diminish the value of Peking messages, which form the greatest bulk of the traffic. Furthermore, whilst 0.85 is feasible, under no conceivable circumstances will the Great Northern Company, unless England directly intervenes, induce the Russian Government to accept it. As the matter is urgent, China's second offer should be promptly accepted pending other developments.—Daily Telegraph Correspondent.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

London, June 25, 1915.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The Patriarchs.

The glorious story of the Canadian Light Infantry, known as Princess Patricia's Own, has just been published. It will live for ever in the annals of the Empire, and the tragic records of the world's wars. This splendid regiment of seasoned veterans has fought, every man, like centuries of old. They have never wavered in the grimmest hour. On May 7th of all their splendid manhood only 635 were left to answer the roll call. On May 8th they held an advanced position all through the day against furious German attacks and an appalling avalanche of shell. When they were relieved at midnight, of Princess Patricia's Own exactly 150 officers and men were left standing up. Lieut. Col. Farghar their commanding officer, was killed on March 20th. Lieut. Col. Buller, who took his place, was wounded on May 5th. Major Gault, who succeeded him, was wounded on May 7th. The command of the regiment then fell to Lieut. Niven, the surviving officer next in seniority, who received his promotion from the ranks. Practically the whole regiment has been mentioned in despatches, collectively and individually. Nor are the records of the rest of the Canadian contingent at the Front lacking in high distinction and indomitable valour. The soldiers of the Empire overseas have already won for themselves in this war, the greatest war of all times, a renown that can never be eclipsed. The Canadians on the plains of Flanders, and the Australians and New Zealanders on the heights of Gallipoli have shown the finest soldiers in the world that a military spirit unsurpassed in the fighting traditions of any race or army is possessed by those sons of the Empire who should no longer deem it anything but an honour to be called "Colonials." And the Canadians and the Australians would be the first to assert that though they have fully equalled, they have not eclipsed, the deeds of the soldiers of India and of the Home Land. There is a young Australian home in England now who had been three times invalided from Flanders with a wound. He is yet twenty years of age, and he came to England to enlist for the war by securing his passage as a stow-away.

How a V. C. was won.

Professor J. H. Morgan tells the story, for the absolute truth of which he vouches, of how a youthful subaltern won the V. C. The subaltern possessed a pair of Zeiss binoculars, of which he was very proud, and he bored everybody by always talking about them and exhibiting them. One day our men were driven back from their firing trenches by a German attack in which we lost heavily. They retired into support trenches, and the men were being mustered when suddenly the subaltern exclaimed "Great Scott!" and to the captain's amazement ran back to the trench in possession of the Germans. "He was given up for lost," says Professor Morgan, "but a sergeant who was very devoted to him ran after him. After an interval the sergeant came back alone, and said to the company commander, 'Sir, he has captured the trench.' The company commander collected supports and went up, and when he got round the corner of the traverses, he found the subaltern with a revolver in each hand, facing a row of Germans holding up their hands having laid down their rifles. The company commander, who told Professor Morgan the story, remarked to his junior officer: "That is a very fine thing; you will probably get a V. C. for this, but it was an extraordinarily foolhardy thing to do. What on earth did you do it for? Why did you go to recapture the trench single-handed?" "I didn't go to recapture the trench," replied the subaltern. "I went to get back my binoculars."

Where the Grenadiers Fell.

I have seen a letter from a youngster who went to France with the first Canadian contingent, in which the writer gives an interesting description of a ruined blockhouse near his trenches. This blockhouse was pierced, by the Germans who held it, for innumerable machineguns. The Grenadier Guards stormed the fortress, which was shelled by both sides, and encountered the Prussian Guards in one of the fiercest hand-to-hand fights of the whole war. The Grenadiers and the Prussian Guards were on their metal. It was the test—Der Tag—to settle who were the better "Guards," with whom rested the honours of war. Inside the ruined blockhouse for an hour there, was fighting with bayonets and the fists. The slaughter was grim and great. But the Grenadiers saw red that day and those Prussian Guards who were not wiped out had to pocket their pride of corps and take to their heels in a manner that would have given the Kaiser heart-spasms. A huge brick memorial was built by the men of the Grenadiers inside the blockhouse, 30ft. by 20ft. over the grave in which they buried the heroes of the "first regiment" of British Guards, who fell in that glorious fight that quenched the ardour of the Kaiser's Prussian Guards. The memorial is in the form of the regimental badge of the Grenadiers, and is planted all over and bordered with flowers and ferns. On the memorial is an inscription "In memory of our successes here," and below appears a pious injunction to any regiments that follow after to keep watered and green the flowering memorial of "The Fighting Grenadiers." Every regiment that has moved up to those trenches has faithfully obeyed that command. The Canadians were scrupulous in their attention, and the youngsters whose letter I am quoting declares with boyish enthusiasm: "It is splendid—I only wish you could see it." Close by this blockhouse is a little wayside shrine, at which, according to the young Canadians, who are obviously no theologians, the French and Belgians "go to the confession." It is near this shrine that Sergeant Michael O'Leary performed the famous deed, of capturing a body of Prussian Guardsmen single handed, that won him the V. C.

The Territorials.

A good deal of history has been made since the great ad was raised about the London Scottish, who acquitted themselves so well, as the first Territorial regiment who fixed bayonets in a real continental war. The Territorials have since then fully earned their spurs as a magnificent fighting force. A deserved tribute has been paid to Princess Patricia's Own. In order that our kinsmen overseas may understand what Britons at home are doing in this war, it is worth stating what has happened to another regiment, the Liverpool Scottish. They went to the war over a thousand strong. They have since received another thousand men in reinforcing drafts. There are to-day seventy-two officers and men left of that very gallant regiment. Most of them were sportsmen and well known amateur athletes. Among the fallen is Captain John Graham, the famous golfer, to whom a fine tribute has been paid by one who knew him well. This friend writes: "He has a world-wide celebrity. There is something peculiarly tragic in his death in this greater battle of Armageddon." (To be Continued.)

WAR ITEMS.

British Cruiser Hit by Torpedo. The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—

His Majesty's ship Roxburgh was struck by a torpedo in the North Sea, but the damage sustained was not serious, and she was able to proceed under her own steam.

There were no casualties.

The Roxburgh is an armoured cruiser of 10,850 tons displacement, launched in 1904. She carries four 7.5 in guns and six 6 in.

A Consistent Hero.

Paris, June 23.—M. Charles Houssaye, manager of the Agence Havas, who is adjutant in the 319th Regiment of Infantry, has been recommended for the Military medal for "always giving an example of courage and bravery." He accomplished tasks which had been entrusted to him with the greatest contempt of danger and particularly distinguished himself on May 11th by assuring communications on terrain searched by a fierce fire. He was wounded in carrying out the order.

Half the Enemy Effectives.

Paris, June 25.—A despatch from Petrograd to the Echo de Paris says that the latest German prisoners brought to Kieff speak with terror of the enormous German losses in the fighting at the Grodek lakes. They consider that the whole of the operations in Galicia have cost the Germans more than half of their effectives engaged. In order to make good these losses new forces have been brought from Belgium.

Egg Famine in Denmark.

Copenhagen, June 23.—The Danish bakers organisation has asked the Government to prohibit or partly prohibit the export of eggs, as prices are now nearly double last year's. If nothing is done there will be no eggs in Denmark during the winter. The proposition is being considered by a price regulation commission.

French Prisoners Newspaper Prohibited.

Geneva, June 24.—The German authorities have prohibited the publication of the newspaper published by the French prisoners at the camp at Ohrdruff, declaring that they have taken this measure as a reprisal for the ill-treatment of German prisoners in France.—Bomb at a Ball.

Sofia, June 23.—The trial by court-martial of seven prisoners charged with being concerned together in throwing a bomb at the City Casino masquerade ball on February 13, commenced to-day. It is believed that a further charge will be made of attempting to take the life of the King.—Exchange.

First Austrian Flag Captured.

Paris, June 25.—A telegram from Geneva says the first Austrian flag to be captured by the Italians has been taken by a foot soldier in a Padua regiment. The bearer of the flag, during a hand-to-hand struggle, wounded his adversary in the hand with a revolver shot, but the Italian soldier succeeded in killing him and seizing the flag, which he bore in triumph to his colonel.

Invalid Prisoners.

Amsterdam June 25.—It is reported from The Hague that a number of British invalid prisoners from Germany will proceed to England via Flushing on the 28th inst.

A corresponding number of German invalid prisoners will at the same time be sent from England to Germany.

How Mr. Lloyd George Increased his Staff.

Mr. G. Murray Smith, chairman of the Midland Railway Company, speaking at Derby, said that Mr. Lloyd George had commanded the services of Mr. Henry Fowler, the company's chief mechanical engineer, and Mr. W. D. Bain, head of the carriage and wagon department to assist him in the Ministry of Munitions.

THE
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915

TO-DAY'S
LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

TERRIBLE LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

August 4, 2.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the glorious and heroic nature of Russia's struggle is eloquently testified to by official despatches concerning the fighting of the last three days.

The Germans, striking directly at Warsaw, made enormous efforts to dislodge the Russians on the Narew front. The battle was especially violent on the sector Ostrolenka-Lomza. So great were the straits in which the Germans found themselves that those in some positions were driven to conduct trench warfare. The Russians, in exploding mines, had continually the upper hand.

The whole of the enemy army came down the tributaries of the Szkwa and the Pissa towards the Narew and attacked the Russian positions, having first launched re-inforcements from France.

"Nevertheless," says a despatch, "we soon saw a complete German defeat on this sector, because it took the Germans a whole week to drive back from the village our rearguard regiment. While the fight for the passages of the Narew near Novgorod (Ivangorod?) had not even begun, some of the enemy, under cover of the forests, got on the Russian side of the river; but we prevented the artillery from crossing, and the troops that had got across were almost annihilated with the bayonet.

"It was these failures that compelled the enemy to transfer his re-inforcements from France to Rozan. The army, which was making progress, was beginning to advance more rapidly, but its progress was barred by the River Oje. The enemy then changed the direction of the attack and is now, on the front between the Narew and the Oje, making great efforts to advance in a north-easterly direction beyond Ostrolenka. For three days they hurled masses of infantry against our trenches but they only advanced from two to three yards after severe losses.

"During a particularly desperate attack on August 2, which we repulsed, we saw the enemy's cavalry making an onslaught on their own infantry in order to force them to re-attack after the repulse. The German losses here were very great. Near Pokshivnitze the enemy concentrated masses of infantry in order to cross the valley of the Oje, but our artillery smothered the advance and even broke up the force. Our losses were very heavy, but our troops are making a valiant resistance to the enemy's plan to deal a severe blow from the Narew line upon the rear of the Russian armies, pending General von Mackensen's offensive.

CHINESE CHARGED WITH
THEFT.

Accused by an Old Acquaintance

This afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged, by Inspector P. O. Sullivan, with stealing a gold watch, chain and pendant, and \$5 in notes, from 228 Queen's Road West.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, of Mr. J. H. Gardiner's office, defended.

The complainant's story was that he went to sleep in the house, which was a restaurant, and, when he awoke, he found the articles were missing from his pocket. On making enquiries he found defendant had been there.

In answer to Mr. Russ the complainant admitted that he and the defendant had been acquainted for about ten years, though the complainant did not care for the visits of the defendant. They had been scholars together at the Ellis Kadoorie school. He denied that he had ever borrowed money from the defendant to pay gaming losses.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne, who served as chief engineer to the Government of Afghanistan, started there important works for the manufacture of guns, rifles and ammunition; and when, in 1893, there was trouble between the Amir and India, Sir Salter acted as the Amir's ambassador in the delicate negotiations, which were satisfactorily concluded. Sir Salter has now become, at the age of 55, a second-lieutenant in the Yorkshire Light Infantry; and has not been long in blossoming out into a full-blown lieutenant. He was awarded the K.B. and the C.S.I. more than twenty years ago.

LATEST SHIPPING
NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th instant.

The s.s. JAPAN sailed from Calcutta this morning, and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,
the 7th August, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. At the Married Quarters, Central Police Station, A Quantity of Household Furniture.

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Friday, the 6th instant.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

G. **1915** R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Reg. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
2	101	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
3	102	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
4	103	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
5	104	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
6	105	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
7	106	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
8	107	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
9	108	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000
10	109	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	£100	£1,000

NOTICES.

G. **1915** R.

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3".

C. Mc I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PACKET COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, ETC.

The Steamship "RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are hereby landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 9th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show up, and Light Refreshments at **ALEXANDRA CAFE**, Oper till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS CO.

TO-NIGHT! **TO-NIGHT!!**

AUGUST 5th

AND LAST PERFORMANCE,
The Famous Farce Comedy

"R. U. A MASON"

The Greatest of all Screaming Farces

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S**.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY 6th August, 1915

Our Grand New Exclusive

"A QUEEN'S LOVE"

A Drama of Court life in 3 Parts
Superb Scenes, Entrancing Incidents,
Perfect acting

Mlle. Robine and M. Alexandre
And others from Pathé's Studios.

SHERLOCK HOLMES

in

"THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL"

Pathé's Gazette,
and

Keystone Comics
A Powerful Programme

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! **TO-NIGHT!!**

FIERY JOHN

A Star Drama in 3 Parts

Also See the Great Film

of

Capt. Tom Gunn

A Flying Expedition

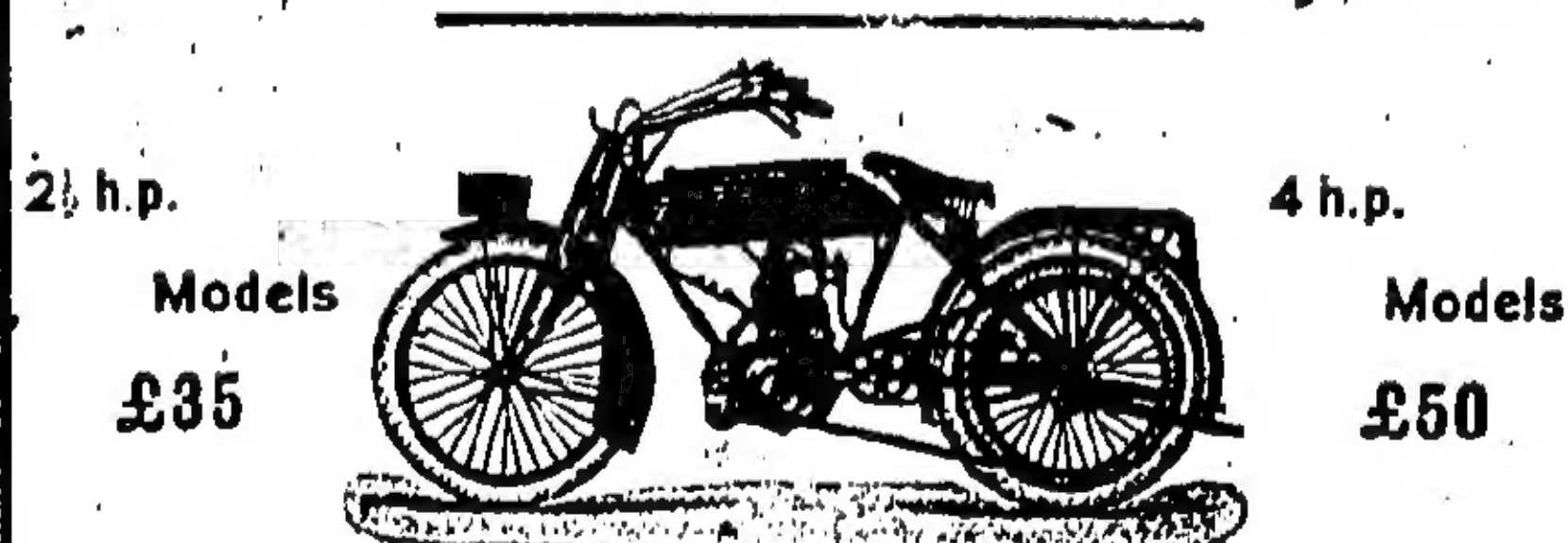
in America and Manila

etc., etc.,

NOTICES.

Compare our prices with any others, then call at our Machinery Office and inspect the very latest Models of the

Wonderful WOLF Motorcycles



Equipped with improved Two-speed Counter-shaft Gear.
Kick Starter, Chain & Belt Drive, Pump & Tools.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Machinery Office,

4, Des Vœux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

(5, Morrison Hill Road)

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	10
" Roast—Shiu	"	10
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—	per set	10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Kenk	each	11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwai	lb.	25
" Leg—Yeung Poi	"	25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	27
" Saddle—	"	24
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
" Head—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	13
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	"	24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	24
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Fa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS:

Almonds—Biang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tia Chun Ping Khe	"	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Hong Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Shing Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	30
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	30
Lichies Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	10
" Fresh	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
" Sweet	5
Pears, (American), Kw San Shoot Lay	8
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	14
Walnuts—Hop To	16
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	16
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	8
Chenck	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	8
" Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	8
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
" Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbages, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lsp Chiu	25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	8
Garlic—Sun Tau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
" old—Lo Keung	6
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	10
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Okroos	10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
" Green—Shang Chong	8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Paraley—Kun Tsoi	8
Green Peas—Ching Tan	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tai	8
" Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tai	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tai	8
" Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tai	8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	5
Sage—Tse So	5
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	5
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	6
Tau	6

生口

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38

EXCHANGE.			August 5th.
Selling.			
T/T	1/9		
Demand	1/9 1/16		
30 d/s	1/9 1/8		
60 d/s	1/9 3/16		
4 m/s	1/9 1/4		
T/T Shanghai	78 1/2		
Private 30 d/s sight			
T/T Singapore	75		
T/T Japan	85 1/4		
T/T India	132 3/4		
Demand India	133		
T/T Bombay			
Demand Bombay	133		
T/T Calcutta			
Demand Calcutta	133		
Demand Manila	85 1/4		
T/T San F'co & N.Y 4 1/2			
Demand, New York 42			
T/T Java	105 3/4		
T/T Marks	Nom.		
Demand Germany			
T/T France	235		
Demand Paris	235 1/2		
On Haiphong	9 % prem.		
On Saigon	8 3/4 "		
On Bangkok	88 "		
Buying			
4 m/s. L/C	1/95 1/2		
4 m/s. D/P	1/91		
6 m/s. L/C	1/87 1/2		
30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/87 1/2			
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y 43 1/2			
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.		
4 m/s. France	246		
6 m/s. France	251		
Gold Leaf per tael \$59			
Sovereign			\$11.25 nom.
Bar Silver ready			22 7/16
			forward
SUBSIDIARY COINS.			
Discount per \$100:			
Chinese	20 cts. pieces	\$20 3/4	
Chinese	10 "	\$20 3/4	
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$9 1/4		
Hongkong 10 "	\$9 1/8		

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

GRENADE FIGHTING IN ARRAS.

August 3, 5.10 p.m.
The grenade battle continues in the Arras region. A communiqué adds that the struggle in Argonne continues unabated. The Germans launched several attacks but were unable to debouch. The French defeated four violent attacks in the Vosges.

STEEL HELMETS.

August 3, 4.50 p.m.
It is stated in Paris that the British military authorities are borrowing 500 steel helmets from the French Army for experimental purposes.

THE DARDANELLES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT.

August 3, 3.25 p.m.
General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the 2nd inst. a successful attack was made on a network of Turkish trenches on the right of the Australian and New Zealand corps, after a bombardment and the explosion of three mines. These sections were immediately occupied and another section was rushed with the bayonet. The Turks did not attempt to counter-attack.

SUBMARINES BLOW UP GALATA BRIDGE.

August 3, 4.50 p.m.
The Times' correspondent at Mitylene says it is reported that the Galata Bridge, Constantinople, has been blown up by submarines.

"TASMANIA POST."

August 3, 8.10 p.m.
The Australasian success, reported by General Sir Ian Hamilton, has materially improved the position in that part of the northern theatre near Gaba Tepe. The result has been the gain of the crest of a ridge. The operation was necessary because the Turkish trenches were beginning to endanger the safety of an advance post called "Tasmania Post." Seventy Turks were killed in the trenches.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT YPRES.

August 3, 8.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam from Courtrai messages state that heavy fighting has been resumed on the Ypres front. There has been a continual thunder of guns and violent detonations and explosions of mines. A long stream of wounded is arriving at Courtrai.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

August 3, 9.30 p.m.
The report of a representative of the American Embassy in Berlin, upon the Indian prisoners of war, in camp at Zossen, gives a highly satisfactory account of their condition, health and treatment. The various races occupy separate barracks and all seemed to be in good spirits.

NEW REGIMENT OF WELSH GUARDS.

August 3, 9.30 p.m.
Enthusiastic scenes occurred at Buckingham Palace on the occasion of His Majesty the King presenting colours to the new regiment of Welsh Guards. Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, other royalties and Earl Kitchener watched the ceremony. There were great cheering crowds and, instead of bands, picked vocalists sang Welsh glees.

EXPORTATION OF COAL.

August 3, 9.35 p.m.
The Gazette announces that the exportation of coal is prohibited except to British possessions and protectorates.

M. POINCARÉ AND THE BELGIAN CAUSE.

August 3, 9.35 p.m.
A Reuter's Paris telegram reports that M. Poincaré visited the Belgian front and pinned the War Cross on the breast of the King of the Belgians, saying that the Belgian cause is indissolubly allied to that of France.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

POSITION UNMODIFIED.

August 4, 2.45 a.m.
A Paris communiqué says that there has been less artillery activity along the whole front, but there is lively bomb fighting in western Argonne. The positions remain unmodified.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS FRUSTRATED.

August 4, 5.05 a.m.
A Rome communiqué says that the Austrian attempts to recapture Monte Medetta, and other positions in Carnia, as well as Monte Selbani on the Carnio plateau have been repulsed with heavy loss. The Italians on the Carnio plateau continue to make slow but steady progress. They took 345 prisoners on Monday.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to Italy and her Colonies through Egypt is resumed.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station.—

INWARD. OUTWARD.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Liangchow, 6th inst.
Negapatam, Amoy, 9th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Amoy, Shanghai, & North China—Per TAIKIN, 5th Aug. 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 6th Aug. 8 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Tacoma & U. Kingdom via Canada—Per SEATTLE MARU, 5th August 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI MUN, 6th Aug. 1.30 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per ALDENHAM, 6th inst. 4 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per CHENAN, 6th Aug. 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th August.

Holhow, & Haiphong—Per DAIGI, 7th Aug. 7 a.m.

Straits—Per TELEMACUS, 7th inst. 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 7th inst. 2 p.m.

Hollo—Per BINGAN, 7th inst. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 7th Aug. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 10th Aug.)

Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per POLYNESEAN, 7th August, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 8th August.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa & Tamsui—Per DAIJIN M., 8th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY 9th Aug. inst.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per EASTERN, 9th Aug. 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 10th August.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per YASAKA M., 10th Aug. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S. & South America, Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada Europe via Siberia—Per KOREA, 10th August, 11 a.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 14th Aug.)

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 10th Aug. 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. & Seattle, U. Kingdom via Canada—Per AWA M., 2nd Aug. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 10th Aug. 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China Europe via Siberia—Per LAINGHOW, 10th inst. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 14th inst.)

THURSDAY, 12th Aug.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London—Per MISHIMA M., 12th inst. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13th August.

Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per HEI-CHOW, 13th Aug. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 13th inst. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th Aug.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 13th inst. at 5 p.m.—Per MALTA, 14th Aug. Printed Matter and Samples 10 a.m.; Registration 10.15 a.m.; Letters 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG, 1st Sept. 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Hallan, Fr. ss. 377, Don. Basin, 4th inst.—Holhow, 1st inst. Gen.—Order.

Anhui, Br. ss. 1,355, Eddy, 5th August—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Skule, Norw. ss. 682, Odd Randers, 4th Aug.—Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—Chinese.

Eastern, Br. ss. 2,272, F. Carter, 4th Aug.—Kobe, Gen.—O. L. & Co.

Hangchow, Br. ss. 999, Cain, 4th August—Port Courtbet, 31st ult. Coal—B. & S.

Yangtze, Br. ss. 5,459, 4th Aug.—Shanghai, General—B. & S.

Jade, Fr. ss. 364, J. Faupier, 4th August—Haiphong, 2nd August. Gen.—Order.

DEPARTED.

Aug. 4.

Elger for Newchwang & Dairen.

Amihobu for London via Singapore.

Chongching for Tientsin.

Changchow for Bangkok via Swatow.

Nichiren Maru for Saigon.

Kwanglee for Canton.

Inaho Maru for Bombay.

Chinba for Canton.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Aug. 5.

Takung for Haiphong via Holhow.

Kwangtah for Shanghai.

Yangtze for Liverpool via Saigon.

Kuitang for Moji via Kobe.

Jade for Canton.

Hongkong for Haiphong via Holhow.

Yoda Maru for Haiphong.

Anhui for Canton.

Ryukoh Maru for Oporto.

Kwanglee for Chiofo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Anhui from Shanghai—Yunssay Capt. Riewday, Vids.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per ss. Persia for San Francisco etc.—P. O. Daly, Capt. & Mrs. W. Cooper, Palmers.

Per ss. Maloja from London July 10—W. L. Anderson, W. Fletcher, Master F. Fletcher.

Per ss. Yasaka Maru from London—Miss I. Waldheim, Man Kam-lo, C. Miller, K. U. Yin, P. H. Weston, S. K. Tan.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per ss. Novara from London July 6—A. A. Smeaton, A. Walker.

Per ss. Maloja from London July 10—W. L. Anderson, W. Fletcher, Master F. Fletcher.

Per ss. Yasaka Maru from London—Miss I. Waldheim, Man Kam-lo, C. Miller, K. U. Yin, P. H. Weston, S. K. Tan.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st July, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Typical level on 1st July 1915.

Typical level on 1st July 1915.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at noon—No return Japanese stations.

Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China and increased slightly to moderate at all other stations reporting this morning; it is low on the continent generally.

From the afternoon observations of yesterday the depression appears to have entered the Japanese Coast near Kago-shima.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 14 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. S. & S.W. winds; moderate; fair to cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

5th August, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Wootstock 7a.

Nemuro 6a.

Hakodate "

Tokio "

Kobe "

Nagasaki "

Yokohama "

Naha "

Lab'ima "

Bonin Is. "

Chiofo "

W'haiwei "

Hankow "

Shanghai "

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MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

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For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

SHANGHAI Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R. about 14th Aug. Freight & Passage

LONDON via Usual Ports Malta Capt. C. O. Talbot, R.N.R. noon 14th Aug. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO Novara Capt. D. Asbury about 26th Aug. Freight & Passage

LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R. noon 27th Aug. Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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E. A. Hewett,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915

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PERSIA 8000 tons

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SIBERIA TUESDAY, 17th Aug. at 1 p.m.

CHINA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 31st Aug. at noon

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